ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,472—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	6267	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.I. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	6267	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	6267	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,926	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecerzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnoching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	28th Nov.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. NEWGUINEA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th November, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,819	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
LIBAU	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,965	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 15th Dec.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue [illegible]N TICKETS available for one way by the [illegible] Maritimes, and the return voyage by [illegible]n Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrange[illegible]re, in some cases, of special advantage [illegible]n three months' privilege leave.

[illegible]rticulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
[illegible]ssage, 6, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 1st December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 29th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACK[illegible]ZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1898.

KING, KING[illegible]O., BANKERS AND EAST [illegible]GENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAG[illegible] P. & O[illegible] the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE. BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,375 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Cars and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

BRANDIES.

WE would draw Special attention to our own Brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up that character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per	doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per	bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per	pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per	doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,		42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,		37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,		24 0	27 0
* HENNESSEY'S One Star	,,			
** Do. Two Stars	,,			
*** Do. Three Stars	,,			Current Rates.
MOUNIE'S VINE LEAF	,,			
EXSHAW'S No. 1	,,			
Do. No. 2	,,			

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST "INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price: Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ACCOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS, HOTWATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS, SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE, GUTTAPERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, ARM SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-1, Government Place, Calcutta.
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOE ROBERTS (Champion), 1868.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

SEASON 1898-99.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
	100	12 0	13 8
Eley's Brown, 10	per 1,000	110 0	123 0
	,, 100	9 0	10 0
,, ,, 12, 14, 16, 2)	,, 1,000	85 0	95 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
,, Blue, 12	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
	,, 100	13 8	15 0
,, Green, 10	,, 1,000	130 0	145 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
,, ,, 12, 20	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
	,, 100	20 0	22 0
,, ,, 8	,, 1,000	185 0	206 4
	,, 100	10 8	11 12
,, Salmon, 12	,, 1,000	97 8	109 0
	,, 100	11 0	12 4
,, (Pegamoid) Waterproof ...	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR THE UNIQUE NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a reconstructive remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED NERVE and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly, and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE
ELEVATE THE SPIRITS,
AND REPLENISH THE NERVES

RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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ENGLISH-MADE KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED full plate movements.
GUARANTEED English lever movements.
GUARANTEED full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED without a rival.
GUARANTEED Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST IMPORTED.
Direct from Cairo
"ISIS" CIGARETTES.

A very Superior CIGARETTE Cork-tipped in Air-tight Tins of 100. Rs. 4-4 per Tin.
Per 1,000 Rs. 40.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

			Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—			
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings		per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra do. 50 do.		,,	9 0
Isabels do. 50 do.		,,	7 8
Exquisitas do. 50 do.		,,	7 0
Princessas (small size) do. 50 do.		,,	5 0
Little Devils do. 50 do.		,,	3 0
Club Londres do. 100 do.		,,	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial do. 100		,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size) 100		,,	6 8
Habano 2A do. 100		,,	4 8
Cartado 1A do. 100		,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

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HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH CARDS.

The variety of pattern and the beauty of design of these Cards becomes more noticeable year by year and the stock just received for the coming season still shows an advance.

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

A special artist has been engaged upon these productions, and the selection of water-colour painting of Flowers in pure wash and in body colour is exceptionally fine. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

SPECIAL CARDS.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. will be pleased to receive early orders for Cards to be specially printed and stamped with Crest or Monogram.

INDIAN SCENES & VIEWS.

This Series comprises a very beautiful collection of photographic views of Bombay and Native Scenes—mounted on Cards suitable for private Cards at 8 annas each.

INDIAN CARDS PRINTED IN COLOUR.

A series of Indian Cards, printed in colours by the Basel Mission Press Mangalore. Each Card containing a characteristic Indian Scene, or Native Character, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c., indigenous to the country, 8 annas and 4 each.

JEWELLED COMIC, AUTOMATIC DEVOTIONAL AND AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND BOOKLETS.

We forward packets of Cards to select from to Mofussil Customers by V-P P, giving credit for all returned. Some idea should be given of the class of Cards required when ordering.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay.
In aid of the
CHILDREN'S WARD & CONVALESCENT HOME KHANDALA.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2, Admission Rs. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.

PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE THIRD of the Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by Principal FAIRBAIRN, D. D., LL.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 25th inst., at 6 p.m. SUBJECT:—The ORIGIN and the HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT of RELIGION.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 2nd December, 1898, for REMOVING the existing DILAPIDATED PORTICO in front of Her Majesty's Mint and reconstructing it with open arches and a floor between. The value of work will be about Rs. 11,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 24th November, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Meeting of the Board of the BOMBAY FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, held on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, FREDERICK NOEL PATON, European of Bombay, was APPOINTED AGENT of the Company, in succession to the late Mr. John Marshall.

By Order of the Directors,
FREDERICK NOEL POTAN,
Agent.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRED, immediately, a competent EUROPEAN ENGINEER, having first class certificate to take charge of a pair of triple Expansion Enginesand the Machinery of a large twin-screw Hopper Dredger, and at times, when requrired, the Engines of a twin-screw tug. Pay Rs. 250 per month with rations when Dredger is working.

Reply with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, and giving present address of two references to

EDWARD JACKSON,
M. Inst., C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.

Port Engineer's Office, Manora, 21st November, 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also cloth suit, uniform suit hat, flannel shirts, &c.

1 silver pocket watch.

10 boxes christmas flowers.

By order of the concerned—

Z & Co. H I { 1 case perfumery, per s s Egypt. / 2 grs flat daggers. / 3 grs Sone chamoly water. / 1 grs No. 34 eau dentifrice. / 1 grs No. 34 toilet vinegar.

1 lithographic press, by J. Greig and Sons, London, to take stones, 25" by 16".

1 lithographic press, by Hughes and Kimber, London, to take stones, 20" by 12½".

1 lithographic slab, 33 by 17 by 2 foolscap size,
1 do do 24 by 16 by 2 do
1 do do 23¼ by 16 by 1¾ do
1 do do 22½ by 15½ by 1½ do
1 do do 18 by 12 by 1½ letter size
1 do do 13 by 12 by 3 do

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong landau, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 handsome grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 brown pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English cow with calf
1 English cow
One brand new ladies cycle with Dunlop Welsch pneumatic tropical tyres by Hobart.
1 handsome strong bicycle with Dunlop pneumatic tyres, nearly new.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gasford Lodge, Chincumpoogly Hill Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, sweet-toned rosewood cottage piano, by Soundy & Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, &c., &c., the property of C. Hoog, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagor, with the consent and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhawani Crishnaji, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house Built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under old No. 220 and now under D Ward No. 401, and Street No. 7, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 216, and new No. A-2111, old Survey No. 586, and new Survey No. 2-7003, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the temple of Shri Withoba and Shiva, on the west formerly by the cast of the late Antonio De Gama but now by the house of Mayna Naikin, on the north, formerly by the house and ground of Withoba Rowjee, and Ramchandra Mancokji, but now by a public passage and on the south party by the temple of Withoba Rakhwaya and partly by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY)
NOVELTY THEATRE
GRAND MONSTER NIGHT.
NERO'S
SUSPENDED COFFIN
(TO-NIGHT) NOVELTY THEATRE.
ART, SCIENCE, MIRTH,
CLAIRVOYANCE, MATERIALIZATION,
SPIRITUALISM AND ANDERSONISM.
THE COMING SENSATION.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
1881, 1887, 1898.
NOVELTY THEATRE
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Return after an absence of Twelve years of the Famous, Celebrated World-Renowned One and Only

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

Great Wizard of the North, in a series of New Wonders, just from Europe.

NERO'S
SUSPENDED COFFIN

Illustrated by the charming and accomplished

MDLLE. BLANCHE,

The Wonderful Clairvoyance, Marvellous,
ANTI-SPIRITUALISTIC
Phenomena, Materialization of
A GHOST.
Levitation of a SPIRIT FORM.

Everything New, Bright and up-to date.
A Refined and Delightful Exhibition.

In order to more fully advertise this Extraordinary Performance Professor Anderson will distribute a large number of valuable and costly Presents, comprising a Fine Gold Watch warranted for 10 years, a Diamond Ring, Genuine Gentleman's Dressing Case, fitted complete, Parlour Organ, new Model, playing seven Tunes, Fine, Elegant Opera Glasses, Silver Electro Cruet, Parlour Lamp, Large Family Album, Ladies' Work Boxes, fitted, Painting in Gilt Frames, &c., &c., &c.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and annas 8. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Present Envelope for each ticket.

Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where Tickets for all Parts may be had.

SATURDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1898.
PALI HILL GYMKHANA,
BUMBLE PUPPY MEETING.

WILL be held at SANTA CRUZ below the Jaskal Club (3 minutes walk from Santa Cruz Station), where the Gymkhana tent will be pitched, and Light Refreshments available.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE
(Bombay Time.)

	P. M.		P. M.
Colaba ..... At	3 0	Santa Cruz ..... At	5 30
Churchgate ..... "	3 5	Bandra ..... "	5 36
Grant Road ..... "	3 11	Grant Road ..... "	5 41
Bandra ..... "	3 25	Churchgate ..... "	5 47
Arriving at		Arriving at	
Santa Cruz ..... "	3 33	Colaba ..... "	5 51
1st Event.	3 45 p.m.	3rd Event.	4 15 p.m.
2nd "	4 0 "	4th "	4 30 "
		5th EVENT 4-45.	

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchange Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rice paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. ARNIES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers,
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOERABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and [illegible] annum on Daily 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when [illegible] not exceeding Rs. does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly, [illegible] the sum accrued

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., Tables, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 5.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Messons Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY, One Brand New LADIES' HIGHEST GRADE CYCLE with Dunlop Welsh Pneumatic Tropical Tyres, by Hobart, of Birmingham, with Accessories.

FLOWER VASES!!! A Choice Selection of Satin Wares. Specially imported from Vienna, is now on view at SHROFF BROTHERS. Priced to suit every purse.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WIDOW LADY Offers Comfortable home with best Educational advantages to several Anglo-Indian Children. Terms moderate. Highest references Apply 23, Lansdown Terrace, Cheltenham, or "Lansdown," care of Printer.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at its. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLD ROVING and Inter Frames by Curtis, Parr and Medley now working at the Swadeshi Mills, Cooria. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at the Mills.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman, a strong and roomy LANDAU, built to order by Alvares and Co., in very good condition, a Pair of IRON GREY WALERS, GELDING, 5 and 6 years old, fast and very stylish movers. Apply to SHAIK ABDUR REZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road, Commission Stable.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a mail-phaeton, by Thrupp and Maberley, Oxford St., London, in perfect order and complete in every respect. Rs. 1,800.

and

SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS in good order, by Merry and Company, St. James's Street, Rs. 200. Apply to Major-General T. A. COOKE, Commanding Sind District, Karachi.

WANTED.—COP OR BOBBIN REELS, new or second-hand. Write to No. "33," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "35," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED For the Holkar College, [illegible] PROFESSOR of SANSKRIT. The applicant must have Graduated with honours. Applications, endorsed must of testimonials to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, ing copies [illegible].

READER.—WANTED thorough reliable PROOF READER. Good Sanskrit efficient, tent man. None but experienced men needed to compe- care of this Office. apply.—"W."

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable and most centrally situated Hotel on the Plateau, highest, real DETACHED Bungalows suitable for all. It has several bright, airy, clean and commodious, a families. Rooms provided. Terms moderate. Home comforts

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RIPON HOTEL Occupies most central position in Mahabaleshwar. the finest and ed and replete with every comfort, Eshwar. Well shelter- well managed, and within easy walking excellent Cuisine and Church, the Club and every other reaching distance of the sts of amusements.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with [illegible] veneered case; compass 3 octaves, 5 stops, in solid walnut in a box. Rs. 140 to Rs. 160.—STEF This Instrument shuts Bombay. ENAUER and Co., Fort,

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received Policies for over £1,800,000 were the STANDARD in 1897 and LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. issued. Apply STANDARD

SEEGER'S HAIR D[illegible] Harmless. One preparation—Instantaneous and Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per box only. Three Shades, Black, Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, To be obtained from the [illegible]

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, [illegible], Hummum Street.

VOICE from Retired Salt Madras, C. Green, Esq., Bahadur, writes on Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala 19 days and had twith May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for times did me no go doctors in attendance, but their Medi- Batliwalla's Ague Mod. I was then recommended to try me and I have had [illegible]xture and with few doses the fever left walla and Co.'s Chop return of it since. Batliwalla's Ague Pills cure all its as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's fail in cases Mixture are effective in fevers. It has for its testimonials. of Cholera, and you are requested to send Batliwalla and Co.' Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and per bottle, or are sent Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 Bombay. Discount by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, at to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains Table Book for Travellers in India and the Indian Railways, the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the the Eastern Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and 3 Annas. Colleges, and other useful Information. Price Sources. To [illegible]oured Map of India revised from Official at all Booksellers to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and Agents and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ros and Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA RAVEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a limited Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER, free of charge.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the previous Mail Budget "size, containing all the information of the Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English week, carefully arranged. Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent [illegible] is over [illegible] Within three minutes walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Always [illegible] Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AND STRAPPING AT THE DAVID MILL, ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the David Mill by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

A quantity of Cotton and strapping damaged by fire and water.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will to morrow, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, without reserve, by order of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powvalla, the undermentioned properties in two separate lots, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by two several indentures of mortgage, both dated the 3rd day of February, 1893.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 32 and 31, new Nos. 15356 and 16369, old Survey No. 5-93, and new Survey Nos. 1 and 2-7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D ward No. 2390 (2), and street No. 35 A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by a private road, on or towards the west, by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north, by the vacant land of the said mortgagor, and on or towards the south, by the property described in Lot No. 2, and belonging to the said mortgagor, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 30 and 31, new Nos. 15356 and 16369, old Survey No. 5-93 and new survey Nos. 182 and 7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment, under D Ward No. 2390 (1) and street No. 2635, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by Mount Pleasant Road, on or towards the west, by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north, partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road, and partly by the said Nepean Sea Road and on or towards the south, by the property described in Lot No. 1, and belonging to the said mortgagor, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his Office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Benshaw and Co., consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view, three days before the sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

On MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of white grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhands tables, sofas, book case, medical books.

One gold hunting watch by James McCabe.

One D. B. B. L. 12 bore shot gun by Boneshill with implements, swords, daggers, walking stick gun, Rapier or dagger walking stick, silver mounted ivory driving whips, Japanese sword, Mahogany drawing instrument box by J. Casartelli complete, &c.,

An invoice of 18 large and small musical boxes playing 6 and 8 tunes, one musical box of 18 tunes and one theatrical coin musical cabinet.

By order of Esa Cassum, and on account and at the risk of Mr. W Thomson—

50 deck chairs.

By order Messrs Leopold Cassella and Co.—[illegible] and on account and at the risk of [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] & Co., 1622-23—9 cases, each 50 one lb. tins primuline. 1621—1 case 10 five lb tins primuline.

By order of Messrs Hussey and Co., and on account and at the risk of Jafarjee Nathoobhai and Esmailji Moosaji Baj, the defaulting indentors ex Bombay

C 1131 111 20—10 bales newspapers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 black Hongkong terrier and 1 Fox-terrier dogs.
1 handsome light victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
A few pneumatic bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs Ananda Sawa and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Parwatibai, Salloobai, and Anandibai, widows of Damajee Pootajee Koralay, Gunpat Damajee and Shunker Damajee Koralay, who are minors by their mother and guardian the said Anandibai, widow, Vithal Damajee Koralay, and Khandoo Damajee Koralay, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and futher charge, dated respectively the 10th day of March, 1892, and 22nd day of November, 1894, the following property, viz.:—

All that and those five pieces of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Samuel Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 437, 457, 458, 538 and 538, new Nos. 6133, 6134, 6135, 6190, and 6191, and new Survey Nos. 2545, 2546, 2566, 2548, and 3545, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 157 (1), 157 (2), 1673, and Street Nos. 37, 41, and 41A, 23, 36, and bounded on the east, by the property of Dhunajee Ramchunder, on the west by Samuel Street, public road aforesaid, on the north, by the property of Dayal Dharsee, and on the south, by the property of Haridas Kirpal, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Dikshi and Dhunjishah, Solicitors of the mortgagees, at their office, No. 5, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF EMPTY PACKING CASES AND GREY YARN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel,

On account and at the risk of Abdul Kayum Abdul Karim —About 600 to 700 empty packing cases,

On account and at the risk of Raghowjee Kursondass & Co —1,800 lbs. of 3-6s. grey yarn,

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be require at the time of sale

---

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadysett Hill, Cumbala, the very valuable and neat substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, also Rutnagari made bedroom suite of furniture, Preacher's glasswares and crockeryware, best plated-ware, mahogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, in good order, one light running stylish victoria, removeable front seat, in good order, rich table ornaments, Hindu Ditmar's lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of R. W Ehlers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF 10 CASES WHITE DORIA.

On MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Kukmanand Soorajmull.

10 cases whits double fold Doria, 29 inches 40-45 yards.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs, Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account, and at the risk of Thaker Liladhar Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills:—

230 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, chudders, T. cloth, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of old stores, ships' requisites, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, ship side lamps and mast head, brass fittings, knives, carpets, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKS, DEFACED STAMPS TOYS, UTENSILS, CLOTH, &c.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the dead letter office, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, sarees, false lace baby jackets, metal bracelets, watch, native scent, lemon juice, defaced stamps, cards, samples, cloth, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting utensils, shirts, empty boxes, iron tools, jars, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one [illegible] attending the Royal College Gymnasium. Good Residence in healthy [illegible] surrounded by Park. Terms 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
[illegible]
Wernigerode (Harz),
Germany.

NOTICES.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June 1898, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share free of income tax, is declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after 25th November, 1898, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 10th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
RANGILDAS BHUKUNDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,

Bombay, 10th November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MISCELLANEOUS STORES
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on THURSDAY, 1st December, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (Country produce), required by the Company DURING 12 MONTHS COMMENCING 1st JANUARY, 1899.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's printed form TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED ON APPLICATION and sent in ACCOMPANIED SEPARATELY BY A DEPOSIT OF Rs. 100, for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

THE AGENT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ACCEPT any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept THE LOWEST OR ANY TENDER.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 28th October, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, THE 7th DAY of DECEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 250 (two hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MCIE,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52, —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Yokohama and Tamatave.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—2, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. K. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,00,00 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. **TAILOR & OUTFITTER,**

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soiders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilistte" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

...ARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS ...Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, &c., Very valuable ...Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

A. BOUVIER,

..., Rue St. Georges Paris.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,190
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,138
Comme r c i a l Bank of India	16,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	40	all	8 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,200	1,200	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 r	150
Showmugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	250	250	250	25	275
Bombay Custom	1,000	125	125	Nil	874
Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Lt.....	500	200	200	18	180
Branch City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvRs 12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	295
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	158	5,000	500	25+50	750
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Bahapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	708	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	340	450	450	Rs 60	408
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mohamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	500	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 4	60
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M....	100	250	a...	25	220xd
New Bombay	60	500	...00	dvd Rs30	545xd
New Indian	95	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales.	125	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volsart	—	900		Rs75	1,015xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,200	...	20	Nil	40
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	612	1,000	1,000	50	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	99	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2.	650
Colaba Land & Mills	1,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,200	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Dawkins Mill	1,100	200	200	dvdRs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.2	200
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	510
Hinguaghat Mills	700	500	500	40	570
Howard and Bullough ...	1,000	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Galigon	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	880
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	875
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jafar Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	290
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Hallow	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khanegaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	108	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,100
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,240
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Asaraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	96 1-4
Mussajee	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,05[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,778	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 325
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	... 2	280
Oriental.....	5,722	625	625	dvd Nil	190
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld.).	745	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	880	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs15	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	560
Samoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	1,900
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5.	230
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	240
Star of India...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	630
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmidas Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	2[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	465
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	—
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock.....	...	£100	..	—	—
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New 212 Shares	—	£10	—	—	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. .	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	510
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	350	4 pr. ct.	292½

In connection with the Tsar's Rescript, a correspondent of the *Daily News* calls attention to a prophetic passage in Carlyle's lecture on "The Hero as Poet": "Yes, truly, it is a great thing for a nation that it get an articulate voice; that it produce a man who will speak forth melodiously what the heart of it means. Italy, for example, poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all; yet the noble Italy is actually one—Italy produced its Dante; Italy can speak. The Tsar of all the Russias, he is strong with so many bayonets, Cossacks, and cannons, and does a great feat in keeping such a tract of earth politically together; but he cannot yet speak. Something great in him, but it is a dumb greatness. He has had no voice of genius, to be heard of all men and times. He must learn to speak. He is a great dumb monster hitherto. His cannons and Cossacks will all have rusted into nonentity while the Dante's voice is still audible. The nation that has a Dante is bound together as no dumb Russia can be." The dumb monster has learned to speak to some purpose, the correspondent thinks, in the epoch-making Message on Peace.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-53m., 10-4s. Low water, 3-4m., 3-11s.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.

Principal Fairbairn's lecture on "the Origin and historical Development of Religion, Wilson College, 6 p. m.

The Flying Jordans' performance, Esplanade, 9 p. m.

Professor Anderson's performance, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.

B. V. R. Smoking Concert, 9 p. m.

Simons' Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair at Hussanabad at Mount Road, Masagaon commences from to-day and will be continued for five days.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—An Evening Entertainment and address will be given in honour of Bao Bahadur Elapa Ballaram, J. P., at the "Muzafarabad Baug" Grant Road Bridge, to-morrow at 9 p.m.

FOUND IN THE SEA.—The dead body of a sidee aged about twenty-five years was found in the sea off Mallet Bunder on Wednesday. Mr. Turner the coroner opened an enquiry at the Bori Bunder Police Station when the jury brought in an open verdict.

A DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Pavel charged John Macdonald, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, stationed at Cawnpore, with desertion. The magistrate ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities at Colaba, pending the arrival of an escort from Cawnpore.

THE BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

March .....Souvenir de Belle—Alliance.....Latann
Selection ....La Figlia del Regiments .....Donizetti
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Mona .....Stephen dams
Selection .....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Walzer .....Deutsche Lieder .....Ziehrer
Intermezzo...On the Road to Mascow.....Loets

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sultanali Chand, a labourer working in the Government Opium warehouse, was charged by Inspector Gandhi, of the Government Opium Department, with theft of three and a half tolas of opium of the value of Rs. 1-2. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared for the accused. The accused stated in his defence that he picked up the opium from the sweepings near the staircase of the warehouse. He was convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Ameena, a Mahomedan girl aged seven years residing with her parents at Memonwada Road was buying some sweetmeats at a shop at the corner of Bengalpura and Memonwada roads when a Municipal cart, loaded with cutchra, came up and the girl was accidentally knocked down by one of the bullocks attached to it. Before the driver could pull up one of the wheels passed over the deceased and she died on the spot. An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday when a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC POISONING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the G.T Hospital touching the death of Devidin Matadin a Hindu aged about twenty five years. Deceased was formerly a ramosee in the service of the Bombay City Police but was dismissed for sleeping while on duty. He then became servant for a meat-man-seller and lived with his master at Null Bazaar. He was addicted to *bhang, ganja* and opium and as he was always found sleeping by his master he was dismissed from that service also. On Tuesday evening last he was found suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning and was removed to the hospital where he died on Thurs-day. A verdict of arsenic poisoning was recorded.

DEATH OF AN ORPHAN.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue on wiew of the body of William a male child aged about three weeks. On the morning of the 6th instant deceased was found lying on an open piece of ground on the west side of the Moreland Road Segregation camp wrapped up in a piece of cloth. The police took the child to St. Joseph's Foundling Home at Mazagaon where it was placed in the nursery and on the following day was baptized William. The child had bruises on several parts of its body and was unable to retain milk given it. Gradually its condition grew worse and it died on Wednesday. Dr. Sidney Smith was of opinion that the death was due to inanition and a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned by the jury

REPORTED THEFTS.—Manuel Fernandez, residing at Falkland Road Cross Lane has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 105 from his room: Chaturbhuj Bhaichund a Hindu residing at Kalbadevi Road made a report to the police on Wednesday that a servant named Rama *alias* Lachman whom heengaged about fourdays ago absconded on the 23rd instant taking with him a gold watch and cash of the collective value of Rs. 129. John Domingo Gonsalves a clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company has reported to the police that on the 18th instant he closed his house at Church Street, Mazagaon, and went to his residence at Mahim. At 9 a. m. on Wednesday he returned to his house at Mazagaon when he found that some one had effected an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in a window at the back of the house and carried away property consisting of wearing apparel, copper pots and sundry other articles valued at Rs. 450 Maloo Pirajee residing in a room on the 2nd storey of ga house at Omercarry has reported to the police that on the evening of the 22nd instant a woman named Kishnee, who at one time lived with him, called on his wife. Complainant's wife went to the Bazaar leaving Kishnee seated outside the room and on her return she found that Kishnee had gone taking with her ornaments of the value of Rs. 115.

DACOITY AT AGRA.

NATIVE GRATITUDE.

FOR some months past a gang of dacoits, originally between 30 and 40 strong, have been giving trouble in the Agra District and the Native States to the south. They are under the leadership of Ghiaram and Jehan Singh, natives of Dholpur, and Mawasi who hails from British territory. The ravines of the Chambal have afforded them good hiding-places and they have moved from place to place so quickly that they have hitherto avoided capture. So far back as January 31st they committed a dacoity at Shibia near Agra, and the Thagi and Dacoity Department then began operations against them. Eight arrests were made, but Ghiaram managed to keep together 24 of his followers of whom 10 belonged to the Agra District. In July there was a "drive" of the gang who were headed into British territory, but a well-arranged plan which should have ended successfully came to naught, though the Agra police had a running fight with the dacoits. In August Ghiaram committed his ninth dacoity in the year and thereafter the pursuit of the gang was renewed, the Gwalior and Dholpur Durbars rendering active assistance. A system of posts and patrols was established and the dacoits were kept on the move. Rajakhera, 22 miles north-east of Dholpur, was the centre whence these operations were worked, with an outpost at Bajina near the Chambal. On October 14th Duffadar Majid-ul-Hassan of the Thagi Police was returning to Bajina from Rajakhera when he suddenly came upon 16 of the gang. He had with him only two sepoys of the Dholpur Police, armed with carbines, he himself being mounted and armed with sword and carbine. In the pluckiest manner he rode at the dacoits and challenged. They answered with a volley from their guns killing his pony and wounding one of the sepoys in the shoulder. This man and his companion thereupon bolted to back owards Rajakhera. The ot uffadar, thus left to himself, managed to fire one shot and then drow his sword determined to make a fight of it. He cut down one of his assailants but was then shot down and literally hacked to pieces. The dacoits cut off his head and carried it a mile away: his body, when found, had over 20 sword-cuts upon it. Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant in the Thagi Department, has since managed to secure the arrest of nine of the gang and one youth has surrendered. Seven of these are known to have been directly concerned in the murder. Majid-ul-Hassan, whose gallantry cannot fail to excite the highest admiration, had done good service under Mr. Hankin when the Bandelkhand gangs of dacoits were broken up two or three years ago. The people of Rajakera, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, have shown their appreciation of the manner in which he did his duty by raising funds for the erection of a tombstone bearing an inscription describing how he was killed, and they also intend starting a local *urs* on the date of his death.—*Pioneer*.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	3	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi		0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	2	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	3
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	14
	9	4	86
Total plague deaths to date.....	32,029	28,178	
Same date last year.....	12	12	97

FALSE ALARMS IN MADRAS.

On Friday last a man came from a village twenty miles from Bangalore and took up his residence near the temple at Triplicane. He was married shortly after, and fever setting in the evening his co-tenants became alarmed and left the place. The matter was reported to the Plague authorities, and next morning, Mr. Mathews, the Assistant Health Officer, saw the man and found him to be suffering from slight fever. He is now under observation in his own house.—Another man, of the goldsmith caste, arrived from Bangalore the other day, and as he did not submit himself for examination under the plague rules, it was feared that something was the matter with him. The same officer went to his house in Linghee Chetty Street, Black Town, and found him to be in perfect health the following morning.

PLAGUE OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE following is a summary of the official ward reports on Plague operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 19th November:—

A Ward.—The health of this ward was on the whole good, but there was an unexpected increase of plague in Colaba. Colaba village is in Middle Colaba and is so hidden by high buildings, being the road that many people have no idea of its existence. The streets are narrow and the houses are mostly three and four stories high. Many rooms are pitch-dark, even in the day time, and there is little or no ventilation. The inhabitants are mostly Marathas, cartmen, mill-hands and coolies employed in the cotton trade. The proximity of the village to the mills causes a great deal of over-crowding. The atmosphere in the houses becomes foetid and the people fall easy victims to plague. In September last there was an outbreak in Upper Colaba in the Parsi Bazar. When 20 cases had occurred, the whole bazar was vacated, and the occupants were accommodated in tents supplied by the Military. Three days after removal one case occurred and plague then ceased.

B Ward.—The health of Chukla was normal, but Mandvi had slightly deteriorated. In Dongri mortality was less, but the cases were not reported in time. In Umarkhadi very satisfactory work was done.

C Ward.—The attention of the District Officer was called to the increasing death rate in Fanasvadi. The Market Section was efficiently dealt with. The health of Kumbharvada did not improve and there were 4 cases of plague found in Bhuleshvar. The Committees were working very well.

D Ward.—The mortality continued normal except in Khetvadi. The working of the Committees was commendable.

E Ward.—Mazgaon and Tarvadi were normal, but the death-rate in Byculla continued high. Dr. Jayker inquired into the causes. Ordinary fever and relapsing fever seem to be the worst factors. The health of the rest of the ward was good.

Central District.—This area continued nearly free from plague. Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayani's Committee maintained its reputation for thorough work.

F and G Wards.—The two cases of plague in Parel went voluntarily to hospital, and there was practically no plague elsewhere. The efforts of the Health Department, combined with the work of the volunteers and the assistance of the medical practitioners, secures an almost complete record of the sickness of the district.

General.—Camps were in process of construction opposite the Elphinstone High School, on the Kennedy Sea Face, and at the junction of Gilder Street and Bellasis Road.

The figures for plague attacks and deaths and total mortality for the whole city are compared below with those for the preceding three weeks, and with those for the nearest corresponding week of last year:

Period.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Week ending 13th Nov 1897...	73	53	70
Ditto 22nd Oct 1898 ...	150	116	741
Ditto 29th Oct 1898 ...	111	96	679
Ditto 5th Nov 1898 ...	92	65	661
Ditto 12th Nov 1898 ...	68	66	619

There were 113 plague patients under treatment at the beginning of the week. Thirth-six were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 28 and 35 respectively.

HONOUR TO A BANK MANAGER.

A FAREWELL reception meeting of the staff of Credit Lyonnais was held at 6 p.m. yesterday in the hall of the bank premises in honor of Mr. G. Trost, manager of the bank, who leaves to-day to take charge of the Calcutta branch of the same bank. In the beginning, Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy, head shroff, read an address eulogizing the financial capacity, affability and good nature of Mr. Trost, and then a beautiful silver flower vase was presented to him in the name of the staff. All the officers of the bank and their ladies were presented with garlands, and the meeting broke up late in the evening with cheers "Long live Mr. Frost." The address was as follows:—and Gustave Trost, Esq., Director, Credit Lyonnais, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—It is with feelings of extreme regret that we have heard of your departure for Calcutta to take charge of our branch in that City. It is only 4 years since you came to Bombay on behalf of the Credit Lyonnais to open a branch in this City, and during that period by your great financial ability and business tact you have made the Bombay branch, the child of your own rearing, a successful institution and able to compete with the leading local banks and banking firms. This has been due, Sir, in the first instance, to your wide experience and knowledge of banking affairs, and, in the next, to the zealous co-operation which you have been able to secure on the part of your subordinates through your great kindness and affability, thus leaving behind you a noble example of kindness and grace, which will never be wiped out of our memory. We are sure that what is a loss to the Bombay branch will be a distinct gain to the Calcutta office, and that the latter, under your fostering supervision, will, in a short time, equal if not even surpass, the Bombay branch. We trust that you will be spared many years to be the right-hand man of the Directors of the bank, and be a blessing to your subordinates. As a mark of our appreciation of the noble qualities of head and heart which have so greatly endeared you to us all, you will, Sir, we trust, be pleased to accept this small token of remembrance from your grateful staff. Wishing you and yours a long, happy, and prosperous life, &c.

THE NUMBER THIRTEEN.

WITH regard to the death in Australia of Mrs. Hudson, wife of the well known entrepreneur, the sad news of which was received in Calcutta by cable, the *Indian Daily News* writes:—The cause of death was the nervous shock which Mrs. Hudson experienced when her little boy met with the terrible accident which has already been reported. The poor little child's skull was split right open, and the brain laid bare, and this, as well it might, gave Mrs. Hudson a shock from which she has never recovered (poor lady!) As regards the dates of these occurrences and the incidence of the fateful number 13, the circumstances are almost without a parallel. They would almost bid us believe that they are beyond the pale of mere coincidence. When Mr. Hudson sailed from Colombo in the spring to go to London in search of a company the date was the 13th of May. He arrived in London on the 31st of May, the same combination of figures inverted. On the 13th of June, just 13 days after Mr. Hudson arrived in England, the accident happened to his little son. The policeman who picked him up from the pavement was No. 13 of his Division; the cab in which Mr. Hudson conveyed the child to the hospital was No. 13. The child was blind for 13 days after his accident. On returning to Australia with his wife and children, Mr Hudson, who had written for rooms in an hotel in Adelaide, found that No. 13 had been reserved for him. When leaving for India for his present tour, the ship sailed on the 13th of October. On arriving at Colombo, Mr. Hudson changed into the s.s. Valetta to come on to Calcutta. He had engaged berth No. 12 for himself; curriously enough, however, this berth was swamped by a sea that came aboard through the open port, and Mr. Hudson had, in consequence, to sleep in berth No. 13. The sad news of Mrs. Hudson's death was brought him by a wire arriving here on the 13th of November. Mrs. Hudson's birthday is the 13th of December. Surely a more startling sequence of events has never been heard of.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings

THE CURZON PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
LOCATION—ESPLANADE.
Sole Lessee and Proprietor.....MR. LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager .....MR. EDWIN GRACE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING,
STARTING AT 9.
SAME OLD STORY—"Caught this Town."
HUNDREDS REFUSED ADMISSION.
PACKED, CRAMMED, JAMMED
AGAIN LAST NIGHT.
AN
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OF
THE FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS
AND THEIR
SPECIALLY SELECTED VAUDEVILLE Co.
THE MOST LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH
KNOWN IN BOMBAY FOR YEARS
AND
THE UNIVERSAL TOPIC OF CONVERSATION
ON EVERY SIDE.
HAVE YOU SEEN THE FLYING
JORDANS?
NEVER BEFORE have any Artists aroused such widespread interest amongst Play-goers and Non-play-goers alike.
TO MISS SEEING THE JORDANS
Is to deprive oneself of the most delightful aerial Treat ever offered to the Bombay Public.
PRICES Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Natives 8 As. Special Box Seats at Rs. 4.
Secure Seats at SOUNDY & COMPANY.
TO-MORROW.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE | Doors open at 4-30.
MATINEE | Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE | CHILDREN
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART
MATINEE | Ladies give the Youngsters
MATINEE | A TREAT.
PERFORMANCE AS AT NIGHT.
F LAMONT, THE HUMAN ARROW, will execute F
R his Great Sensational Dive of 80 feet, into a Safety R
E Net at 8 o'clock outside the Marquee, and this is E
E FREE! FREE! FREE! E

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND CURRIER MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood.
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.
FACTORY:—Ahmedabad.
DEPOT:—Bombay.
No. 89, GUJAR STREET, BEHIND FULGULLY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PURE LINSEED OIL
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
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Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.
FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

THERE were 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 14,60,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 23,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 1,60,000 to Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 3 15-16d., at which the tenders were accepted to the extent of 46 per cent. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 20,000 to Bombay and Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d. In the Exchange Banks, buying rate on India at 30 days sight there was no change, 1s. 3 11-13d. still being the quotation.

Consols were unchanged in price, at 110 1-2. Paris Exchange on London declined one centime, to 25·32fcs.; but French Rentes remained at 25·32fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 1-16, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 3-16 per cent., to £81 12-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in value, at 27 7-8d. per oz.; while in New York the price of the metal continued at 60 3-4 cents per oz., but demand Exchange on London declined 1-4 cent, to 4·85 1-8 dollars.

For White Delhi Wheat the quotation yesterday was 31 1-4s. per 492 lbs., November-December shipment, to Hull, sellers with the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at closing yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 10,000 bales. Spot mid-Americans advanced 1-32d. to 3-332d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64d., all round, extreme quotations being 3 1-32d. and 3 1-64d. per lb. for November and March-April deliveries. The Manchester market was firmer.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures were 3 points higher for both February and May at 5·33 and 5·44 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 63,000 bales and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	53,000	51,000	44,000
Four days' do. ...	310,000	292,000	224,000
Since 1st September	3,859,000	3,688,000	3,446,000

Locally the Cotton Market has been firm in tone to-day. Prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher; for "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 148 1-2 per candy is quoted, for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 129 1-2, and for "Fully Good" Bengal January, Rs. 123 1-2. Exporters bought but 55 bales, and the mills 860 bales.

The reports received by wire from the districts this morning disclose no new feature, the weather continuing seasonable throughout and the plants being in a flourishing state.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady to firm, with a little enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,108	bales.
Wheat	22,567	cwts.
Linseed	4,103	"
Rapeseed	1,103	"
Gingellyseed	10,628	"
Poppyseed	908	"
Castorseed	1,465	"
Rice	5,572	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, if not dull. Small lots are reported done for Marseilles at 18s. per ton, and some rates for Antwerp at 18s. also.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have continued steady to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and Demand was given at 1s. 3 31-32d. Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the Market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic .....1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight .....1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs 170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is firm at 94 for Cash and the coming Settlement, and 93 7-8 for the 5th January Account with 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are quiet China Mills are Rs. 5 higher; Hindustan and Oriental have declined Rs. 10 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	110¼
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	6113-16
Bar Silver	277-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Gurkha, left here, this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 22.
Bartlett, Capt, Punjab, 1st Devon, on leave, from Jullundur
Mowbray, Lt, Bo, 2nd H L I, on duty, from Karachi
Kelly, Lt, Punjab, 23rd Pioneers, on leave, from Umballa
Foster, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Quetta
NOVEMBER 23.
Pripe, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Quetta
Hanna, Major, Be, R A, on medical certificate, from Mhow
Brownlow, Capt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
O'Leary, Bt Major, Punjab, R I, Fus, rejoining Corps, from Kasauli
Stores, Capt, Punjab, 1st Bedford Regt, on leave, from Simla
NOVEMBER 24.
Napier, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brig, on leave, from Umballa
Briscan, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Quetta
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 22.
Kellie, Lt Col, Bo, I S C, on leave, to England
Maxwell, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, to join, to Karachi
Newland, Major, Bo, R A M C, on duty, to Aden
Kellie, Lt Col, Bo, R A M C, on leave, to Declail
NOVEMBER 23.
Manable, Capt, Bo, off leave, to Ahmednagar
MacLean, Lt, Bo, The Royal Scots, off leave, to Poona
NOVEMBER 24.
Trevor, Lt Col, Bo, R A M C, to join, to Karachi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow Saturday at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
Cycling members of the Corps attending practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m.
Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.
2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association having been received may be seen at the Corps Club and both Head-quarters.
By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

1 There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday the 26th instant.
By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert for the members of the Corps will be given to-day Friday, 25th November, at 9 p.m. at which Ladies are invited to be present. Admission will be by ticket only. Any member requiring information and tickets of admission to the Concert should apply to the following:—
Officers Commanding Companies—Sergt Major Downing at the Head-quarters, Members of the entertainments committee, viz:—Major E F Nicholson, Major Soundy V D, Capt T A Savage, Capt R Snell, Qr Mr Serjt W Stephens, Sergt Pearcy, and Vol W Mayers.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—November 23.
10 p.m. ... 77·3

THURSDAY—November 24.
6 a.m. ... 73·3
10 a.m. ... 78·2
2 p.m. ... 83·4
6 p.m. ... 82·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PIGOT—November 7, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of J L Pigot, of a son.
SMYTH—November 17, at Mysore, the wife of Major J Smyth, I M S, M D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—MORRISS—November 15, at St John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev T C U Molesworth, William Taylor, of Darlington, late S M Ry, to Florence Mabelle (Daisy) Morriss.

DEATH.

VAUGHAN—November 14, at Lahore, Albert Victor Hospital, the wife of Sergeant S G Vaughan, H E The Viceroy's Band, of bili diarrhœa, aged 29 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1898.

THE improved relations between France and Italy appear to have already exercised a marked influence in abating the usually warlike tone of Sir Michael Hicks Beach's pronouncements on the international situation. He no longer speaks of there being something worse than war. He dwells quite peacefully on France and England being united in friendly negotiations to delimit their rights and duties, and those of Egypt, in the Soudan. He even thinks that the prospect of serious differences with our next neighbour is more remote now than at any time for some years past. It was a pity that language of a somewhat different tenour should have added to the anxieties of the situation while military and naval preparations were being hurried forward. Even Lord Salisbury spoke of the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities, if the Empire was not to come clattering down about our ears. The announcement that a commercial settlement has been arrived at between the cabinets of Paris and Rome has, it appears, created surprise in both capitals. The secrecy of the negotiations, and the suddeness with which the agreement was clinched during the absence of the Emperor William in Palestine, have impressed people who apparently forgot that negotiations we began by the Rudini Ministry two years ago with a view to terminate the war of tariffs which was so fatal to the prosperity and to the finance of Italy. The exclusion of Italian wines, early fruits, flowers and vegetables from the French market as the reprisal of the Government of the Republic for the adhesion of the Court of Rome to the Triple Alliance directed against France by Prince Bismarck. That Alliance was supplemented in 1887 by an understanding, or a convention between Great Britain and Italy, ostensibly for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. Being thus guaranteed against an attack on her coasts by the French fleet, Italy was in a position to send 300,000 men to assist the Germans in Alsace Lorraine, and the Austrians in making head against the Russians in Galicia. The invasion of south-eastern France with a hundred and fifty thousand men near the Alpine passes was also contemplated. The Emperor William visited Italy, and carefully inspected the military and naval preparations in progress to enable her to fulfil her engagements to her allies. His Majesty pronounced them to be inadequate, and required that the army and the navy should be augmented so as to make them proportionate to the forces which the Central Powers could mobilise in case of war.

These exigencies seriously strained the resources of the peninsula, which were further crippled by the heavy expenditure entailed by the effort to expand the African colony of Erythrea into a protectorate over Abyssinia. Under the powerful constraint of Crispi, who looked to recoup all sacrifices by the spoils of a war, in which Germany and Austria would bear the chief burden, the Italian Parliament continued to vote increments of taxation, undeterred by the ominous fact pointed out by Mr. Gladstone and Lord Dufferin, that the returns diminished as the demands became more exacting. Military disasters in Abyssinia brought things to a crisis and Crispi was expelled from office. The Marquis Rudini extricated the country from its difficulties in Africa by abandoning the attempt to compel Menelik to submit to a Protectorate which had become manifestly impossible. The Negus had an army of 200,000 men armed with the newest weapons of precision and secretly encouraged by and sustained by France and Russia. The Dervishes threatening Kassala, which Italy was in no position to defend, the Emperor William, at the personal solicitation of King Humbert when they met in Venice, urged the British Government to make a diversion in favour of his ally by sending an expedition against the Khalifa. The campaign then hurriedly entered upon, drove the Khalifa's troops out of Dongola, facilitated the transfer of Kassala to the Anglo-Egyptian force, and was the first step towards the down-fall of the Khalifa and the recovery of Khartoum. But, however satisfactory to us, the successes of the Sirdar in the Soudan did not appreciably benefit the position of Italy. It was a matter of the first necessity to recover the lost markets of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles for the produce of the early Italian spring and summer. Germany and Austria had endeavoured to compensate in some measure for the exclusion of Italian vintages from France by admitting them almost duty free. One result of that well-intentioned liberality was that the excellent wines of Dalmatia being undersold by the wines of Italy, became unsaleable even at three pence a bottle and the German wine-growers were seriously discontented The phylloxera having been got rid of, the French vineyards recovered, while imports from Spain have filled the void created by the exclusion of the light Italian wines. Still it is of importance to Italy, so far as she can, to regain access to the French markets. The commercial settlement now arrived at appears to secure this. But so far no announcement has been made of an "alliance" between France and Italy, though it seems to be taken for granted that it must form part of the understanding which restores to the latter markets that are of the greatest importance to her. But Italy is not free to do more just at present without giving her present allies ground of complaint. The Marquis Rudini, after some hesitation renewed for a term of five years her adhesion to the Triple Alliance. He could scarcely do less when the Kaisar at the instance of King made a personal appeal to the Queen of England urging that a diversion should be made to avert the disaster which threatened the Italian arms at Kassala. But the binding force of that Alliance has ceased to be as strong as it appeared to be a few years since. It has come to be tacitly recognised that each of the high contracting parties retained thoughout the right of private judgement as to the extent to which they should risk their existence in adhering to the written text of a document that circumstances have outgrown. Bismarck made, a re-insurance treaty with Russia behind the back of Austria. Since the Dual Alliance rose upon the horizon, statesmen at Rome have been haunted by the possibility that at a given moment Germany might see her advantage in restoring two small provinces with fifteen hundred thousand unwilling subjects to France, in view of operations which would give her treble that number of subjects in Europe, and splendid colonies in Eastern Asia. "If that were to come about," said an Italian official thoroughly conversant with the sudden currents of European politics, "what peril for Italy!" Obviously the first duty of an Italian Minister was to take care not to be forestalled in such an evolution. As we have said, negotiations for a commercial reapproachment have been carried on with little intermission, since the realities of the situation were made evident by the wreck of Italian hopes of a Protectorate over Abyssinia. The growing discontent, not to say despair, of a disillusioned people threatened the existence of the dynasty. It was necessary at all costs for Italy to stand well with the Dual Alliance when Germany was ostentatiouly proclaiming her desire to be on the most cordial terms with Russia, and was acting in concert with Russia and France in the Far East. But an alliance with France is not so simple an affair as a commercial treaty providing for a revision of tariffs. That may follow, but not at once one reason we have already indicated—the Triple Alliance has yet some years to run. It would be maladroit under the circumstances to denounce it, when by waiting a little it will expire with the efflux of time. Meanwhile a good understanding will replace suspicion and covert hostility. Italy will be delivered from fears of sudden invasion; France will no longer have to provide against the appearance of Italian troops in Alsace, Lorraine or in Provence. Eventually no doubt, France may benefit by alliance with a Mediterraneon Power, which possesses in Massowa, an important port in the Red Sea. As an earnest of reciprocal advantages to Italy, France has settled the dispute as to boundaries in Raheita, by making over the disputed territory to her long alienated friend. It would be too curious to inquire whether these possibilities were foreseen by the publicists who gave their undivided attention to the Fashoda question during the last six weeks. "That stinking swamp," as the soldierly Sirdar termed it, occupied their whole field of vision. Yet they might have known, if they followed the course of contemporary events, that what has now come to pass has been the aim of Italian diplomacy for three years past, and that France would but to hold out her hand to have it grasped affectionately by her Latin sister.

THE week's mortality returns give practically the same death-rate as for the previous seven days. The total death-roll was 606 as compared with 604, the rate per thousand per annum being 34·99. A total of 604 last week was shown as equivalent to a death-rate of 35·75 on a population of 821,764. Of course someone has biundered, and which rate is correct may be easily discovered by those who appreciate the solution of arithmetical problems as a pastime. The mistake ought not to be there; but it is. The rate in the corresponding week of last year was 41 per thousand per annum, so that we have had practically seventy-six fewer deaths this week than we had this week last year, and as compared with normal, we have very little to complain of in the matter of public health. Deaths from fever and plague numbered 125 in the past week; a year ago the total was 142. Deaths shown as from phthisis were 81 as against 115, while a marked decrease is shown in fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery Plague is satisfactorily diminishing in the city and it is a matter for congratulation that no district had more than five fatal cases and that thirteen districts were entirely free. Preventive work goes on, and in the city 6,233 houses were inspected, of which 87 were disinfected, and one declared unfit for human habitation. Fifty-one persons were attacked with plague between Saturday and Saturday, and of these 18 were removed to hospital, whilst 43 contacts were segregated. As regards the plague in the Presidency, it is unfortunate that reports come almost behind the figures published at the beginning of each week. The mofussil reports for the week ending 4th, (however belated as they are) they go to show that honest efforts are being made to stamp out the disease. From Belgaum we learn that people were moving out in considerable numbers. Bamboos were being issued by the Forest Department at cost price. In the district the Collector reports that there was an improvement in the actual number of attacks, but new villages continue to swell the list. Considerable progress was made in evacuating infected villages. At Dharwar the outlook is reported to be improving, inoculation being freely resorted to, In the district, however, 85 villages reported indigenous plague. Evacuation of these villages was proceeded with and three Staff Corps officers are now available for the duty. At Hubli plague was merely sporadic, and business is reported to have resumed its normal state. The confidence of the people in the Dharwar Plague Hospital is reported to be well maintained. Most of the cases are removed to hospital voluntarily with the satisfactory result arising from early treatment. In the Poona district we learn that Khed and Alandi alone reported 22 and 58 attacks respectively. In Khed there are as yet only a few isolated attacks, and it is hoped that by inspection of the healthy, and isolation of the sick, wholesale evacuation will not be necessary. It is stated that there has been a severe mortality from plague amongst pigs in this village. The severity of the disease in Alandi is ascribed to the concealment of cases before plague was reported. The village, however, is now completely evacuated, as is also Bhongavli, where cases were also increasing. The open system of segregation has been resorted to. In the Satara district, villages are being evacuated, and the Collector believes that with few exceptions all infected places are now empty. In most of the Native States, measures resembling as nearly as may be those in force in British territory, are resorted to and with good effect. In Cutch, for instance, houses are vacated and thoroughly cleansed before people are permitted to return to them. Kolhapur reported that evacuation arrangements were being carried out gradually, but that rain fell in the State during the week and hindered operations to some extent. Janjira continued free. In cases of plague there, prompt and vigorous measures were taken which proved effective.

THE necessity for a recognised cycling track for Bombay is accentuated this morning by our Golf correspondent, who points out the dangers of the Marine battalion parade ground. At the north-end the ground is daily occupied by the Marine battalion for drill purposes. The south-end for about half a century has been placed at the disposal of the Royal Bombay Golf Club for the accommodation of five of its greens. Consequent on the sports being held there, local racing cyclists have developed the habit of practising there, the ground on which they do so lying amidst three greens. Golfers therefore are interfered with by cyclists who will not, perhaps would not if they could, take the least notice of the warning cry of "Fore." Golfers are delayed, and as one couple detained means the whole field incommoded, the amount of annoyance to which players are subjected cannot easily be estimated. It is hard enough on them to be compelled to clear the road of pedestrians before each shot without having to deal with cyclists also. A surprised pedestrian gets out of the way of a flying ball and immediately runs in danger of being knocked down by an ambitious wheelman. There is no necessity to ride on that portion of the maidan. A serviceable temporary track has been made on the Cooperage which will answer the racing man's purposes just as well as the Marine battalion field. The Military authorities have, we believe, power to prohibit either cycling or golf on that patch, and we are inclined to the opinion that if the Golf Committee of the Gymkhana approached the General on the matter, cycling would be promptly stopped. This would be disagreeable to the Committee, and cyclists who are not selfish will, we think, act wisely, if they withdraw to the Cooperage and prevent friction. When Mr. Rebsch was Executive Engineer, Presidency, he gathered material and would have made an excellent permanent track had he been left with us long enough. But the exigencies of the service called him elsewhere. Plague came and swallowed up the funds, and we are still behind Madras in the matter of a track. But there is no necessity to relinquish hope. The great want of a track is well known to Government and to the Public Works Department, and if in the meantime cyclists will keep to the Cooperage, they will be satisfied, and what has been an irksome daily trial to golfers will be amicably removed.

THE third of Principal Fairbairn's lectures on Religions and the Philosophy of Religion will be delivered in Wilson College Hall, to-day at 6 p.m. The subject is: "The Origin and Historical Development of Religion." It is to be hoped that as many as possible will continue to avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing the distinguished lecturer.

THE Portuguese gun-boat Bengo, Captain C.A. Guerreiro, sailed on Wednesday evening for Goa.

MR. F. H. WARDEN, on return to duty, is appointed Superintendent of Police, S. M. Railway.

MR. H. F. ASTAN, Barrister-at-law, I.C.S., is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara.

MR. A. H. M. OSTREHAN is appointed to act as Superintendent of Police in the Ratnagiri District.

MR. C. S. MARSTON is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

MAJOR R. J. BAKER, M. D., I. M. S., on relief by Major Collie, will act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C. I. E., Barrister-at-law, is appointed Senior Collector, *vice* Mr. C. B. Winchester, I.C.S., retiring.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, I. C. S., is appointed Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, *vice*, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C. I. E.

MAJOR M. A.T. COLLIE, M.B., Indian Medical Service, on relief by Major H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S., is appointed to act as Superintendent, at Matheran.

DURING the absence of Mr. S. Cook, Principal, College of Science Poona, who has obtained six months' furlough, Mr. H. F. Bill is appointed to act for him.

MR. J. C. B. D. ADAMS is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Dharwar District during the absence of Mr. W. J. Holland on leave.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, during the absence of Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

MR. G. MCNEILL, I.C.S., being relieved by Mr. J. W. S. Weir, Collector and Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat, is appointed to act as Political Agent, Savanur.

MAJOR H. P. DIMMOCK is appointed Professor of Midwifery, Grand Medical College, and will also be Obstetric Physician, J. J. Hospital, and in charge of the Bai Motlibai and the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospitals, and be Presideney Surgeon.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 22 was 606, giving a death-rate of 34·99 per annum per thousand as against 41·0 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·28 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers of which 33 were bubonic; 2 measles; 2 leprosy; 81 phthisis; 41 diseases of the nervous system; 115 affections of the respiratory organs; 14 diarrhœa; 12 dysentery; 53 still-born; 56 old age and debility; 10 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 20; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 303; Hindu outcaste, 67; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 33; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 13; and European, 8. The total number of births was 270 as against 230 the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years.

LIEUTENANT W. Harvey, Royal Munster Fusiliers, died at Umballa, on Saturday, from enteric fever.

NEWS has been received at Simla of the somewhat serious illness of the Maharaja of Oodeypore, who is suffering from malarial fever.

BREVET-MAJOR A. MONEY, No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, has been appointed Interpreter on Sir William Lockhart's staff.

THE 17th Bengal Cavalry at Mian Mir will not attend the cavalry manœuvres owing to the occurrence of some cases of glanders among their horses.

MAJOR-GENERAL M PROTHEROE will leave England shortly to succeed General Stedman. The latter gives up the Burma Command about 20th December.

AN outbreak of plague is reported from the Wardha district, between Berar and Nagpore, in the Central Provinces. Out of 16 reported cases there have been nine deaths.

A FURTHER change has been made in the reliefs of Native Infantry. The 2nd Sikhs now at Kohat will go to the Tochi instead of the 3rd Sikhs. The latter regiment on leaving Jamrud will be stationed at Kohat.

IT is believed in Simla that the Mad Fakir m... business upon this occasion, and that we are on t... verge of a somewhat serious crisis in Swat. We give some details of the situation there in another column to-day.

A FURTHER alteration has been made in the reliefs, Government having sanctioned the withdrawal of the 3rd Sikhs from Jamrud. This regiment now proceeds to Kohat, while the 2nd Sikhs proceed to the Tochi Valley.

THE Commander-in-Chief's departure from Simla, on Monday next, will be private. The Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Military Secretary, Captains Haldane and Agnew, Aides-de-Camp, and Captain Beyts, Surgeon, accompany him on tour.

THE latest news from the Malakand is that the Mad Fakir has retired some distance up the Swat Valley from Mandiari, the point which he reached some ten days ago. It now seems unlikely that he will carry out his intention of attacking the Nawab of Dir.

THE Madras Revenue Returns up to the end of October showed an increase in collections of over Rs. 32 lakhs compared with the same period last year. There was an increase of Rs. 15 1-2 lakhs under Land Revenue, and no less than Rs. 25 1-4 lakhs under Salt.

THE Government of India have approved a camp of instruction being held for Hyderabad Contingent troops, probably near Jaulna, for three weeks in December and January next. The four field batteries four cavalry regiments, and 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 6th Infantry regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent will probably attend.

FROM the 12th to the 18th instant, 1 European, 13 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 54 Mahomedans and 345 Hindus died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 426; the death-rate being 48·9, and the mean for the ten previous years being 39·2. The deaths are classified as follows:—Plague 2, cholera 9, measles 2, fevers 31, dysentery 90, diarrhœa 12, and other causes 280, making a total of 426.

THE new Quarterly Army List which made its appearance this month does not yet contain anything like a complete record of the war services of officers who served in the late frontier compaigns. There is no mention yet in a separate list, such as the Monthly Army List contains, of officers employed with colonial corps, who may be expected to form a steadily growing body, now that China, as well as the Straits and Africa have gone in for local native forces.

THE Council of the Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society is willing to alienate a portion of its property, opposite the present General Hospital, which the Municipality wants for a new hospital, on the following terms:—That Rs. 10,000 be paid, and that the Municipality increase the annual grant for ten years from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 3,060; that the dhoby tank and land between the north of the Central Railway Station and the Royal Lakes be given to the Society, and that the Municipality bear the cost of the removal of the Zoo, etc., to a new site and of erecting new buildings.

THE Railway Refreshment Room case, in which Mr. Pipon filed a complaint against the Manager and two other servants of the Railway Refreshment Room, Lahore, has been decided by the Sessions Judge, who delivered an elaborate and detailed judgment on the... of the 17th. He rejected the appeal of all the accused and upheld the order of Mr. Halifax. The two accused who were admitted on bail were again arrested to undergo their sentence of imprisonment. The accused intend to apply to the Chief Court for reversal of the order of the Sessions Judge.

WITH reference to the question of the grant of a holiday to Mahomedan public servants on the anniversary of the birth of their Prophet, the Madras Government has passed the following Order:—"After considering the various suggestions which have been laid before Government, and in view of the great difference of opinion which exists among the Mahomedan community regarding the surrender of one of the established holidays in place of the one now desired, His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the last alternative proposed by the Board of Revenue, viz., that the holiday be granted as a day's casual leave, will best meet the case. Heads of offices are accordingly authorised to grant, under the casual leave rules, a holiday on the day in question to those Mahomedan public servants who desire it."

WE hear that special efforts are bieng made to insure the success of the Umballa spring race meeting in March next. The Indian Polo Association is to be asked to re-consider its decision in respect of a Champion Polo Tournament, and should it again decline to offer a purse, the Umballa Race management will then offer a valuable Cup for an Open Polo Tournament to be held during the race meeting, and every means will be adopted to induce the Jodhpore, Golconda and Patiala teams to enter, and compete. Of course, other teams will also enter, especially the English team that has arrived in the country and is putting in practice in Tirhoot. Such a tournament is sure to attract visitors from every corner of India, and should be a memorable one in the annals of the game. We hope that the announcement of the tournament and its conditions will be published as early as possible to enable teams intending to compete to complete their arrangements and keep up practice.

THE following rules have been prescribed by the Government of India for calculating the capitalised value of all permanent periodical payments to or by Government:—(1) When Government is entitled to receive a periodical payment in perpetuity, and existing orders authorise the commutation of that payment for a single payment, the said single payment should not be less than thirty times the amount annually paid. If the payer is not willing to commute at this rate, the right to receive periodical payments should not be given up; (2) when Government is under an obligation to make a periodical payment in perpetuity, and existing orders authorise the commutation of that payment for a single payment, the said single payment should not be more than twenty times the amount annually paid. If the payee is not willing to commute at this rate, the system of periodical payment should continue. It is explained that the above rules apply only to cases of actual commutation of payment. They do not affect any orders relating to the valuation of a grant, assessment, or other concession on demand, when such valuation is made for official purposes only, and not for the calculation of an actual payment. It is further explained that remissions of land revenue, when made in the case of land taken up for a public purpose, should be valued at twenty-five times the annual amount of land revenue remitted.

THE sorrowing family of a gentleman who died recently in Paris cast about for some original and enduring way perpetuating the memory of their beloved one, and (says the "*Daily Telegraph's*" correspondent) they discovered it too. They immortalised him by metallising him. That is to say, they changed the body of what was once a living creature into a statue, which is to be seen at the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, where it lies in a triple coffin of glass. The corpse having been plunged into phenic acid and washed in a solution of nitrate of silver, was placed in a galvano-plastic bath. The result is a statue in every respect identical with the individual, and, to use a Hibernicism, strikingly life-like. The doctor whose method was successfully employed to bring about this curious transmutation confidently hopes that in future all public statues will be made on the same principle.

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL is offering an interesting opportunity to book collectors in the shape of two "newly-discovered" works by Thackeray. These were printed for private circulation, and are entitled "'King Glumpus': an Interlude, in one Act," and "'The Exquisites': a Farce, in two Acts." They were probably written for private amateur performances, and both belong to the period when Thackeray had just moved to London and settled down to abundant literary work—the first being printed in 1837, and the second in 1839. "King Glumpus" is written in the burlesque vein of "Bombastes Furioso," and has three characteristic lithographs. "'The Exquisites' says Mr. Dobell, "may or may not be from the pen of Thackeray, but it contains four lithographs which are certainly from his pencil." Only t... copies of "King Glumpus" and one of "The ... sities" are known to exist, besides the copie... British Museum; and one of the three has ... course—to America. Mr. Dobell asks £... two curiosities.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

GENTLE AS THE SUCKING DOVE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Edinburgh, said he saw no reason why France should not unite with England in friendly negotiations to delimit the rights and duties of both, and of Egypt, in the Soudan He thought the prospects of a serious difference with France were further removed at the present time than for some years past.

Supposing, said Sir Michael, that England evacuated Egypt, he was not aware that any other nation desired to go there, and it was certain that England would not allow any occupation of that country.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE NORTHWARD TO THE NILE.

STATION TO BE BUILT AT LADO.

The *Times* publishes a letter dated Fort Foweira, Unyoro, 20th August, giving details of the arrangements of an expedition which was about to start northward up the Nile.

The main body of the expedition under the command of Colonel Martyr with eight officers intend following the river from Fajao to Dufileh, the other column under Captain Carleton proceeding overland via Fatiko to Dufileh, whence both columns proceed to Lado where they will build a station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Lieutenant-General Brackenbury has been appointed Inspector-General of Ordnance.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Nov. 24.

A Washington despatch states that the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, announces that the "Open Door" in the Philippines means applying the American tariff to all countries alike including America.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK IN ITALY.

The Italian Budget shows a somewhat gloomy outlook.

The Financial year closed with a deficit of a million lire, and the estimated deficit for 1899 is fourteen million lire.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left here at 9 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 24,

The same Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the mails of the 19th instant, arrive here at 1 a.m. to-day.

SIR SALTER PYNE OVERDUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

Sir Salter Pyne, who left India last month, had not reached Cabul up to November 5, on which date latest advices left there.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

THE A. A. G.'s APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General Punjab frontier force, becomes vacant immediately, owing to Lieutenant-Col. Barrett having elected to revert to regimental duty with a view to eventually qualifying for the Command.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major-General Prothero has been appointed to the Burma Command.

Captain Congdom, second battalion, Royal Munsters, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Dinapore, with effect from the 11th instant.

Lieutenant Nangle, Deoli Irregular Force, has been detailed for Plague duty in the Bombay Command.

Second Lieutenant W. P. Sargeant, unattached list, is appointed to the 14th Bombay Infantry.

ENTERICAT MEERUT.

Captain Calley, H. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, died to-day at Meerut of enteric fever.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

POONA, Nov. 24.

In consequence of the plague appearing in Chinchwad near Poona, Rao Saheb N. Sathe has been sent there. Four new cases and three deaths were reported yesterday. The death rate of PoonaCityis exceptionally low. 32 cases and 21 deaths are reported from the Sholapur District. The Poona native association have expressed their unwillingness to continue the Maharastra College in Poona. A Government resolution on the matter has been issued. Kulkarni, a village Pathri of the Sholapur District has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and also to a fine for misappropriation of Government money.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

ALLAHABAD, Nov 24.

A London telegram to the "Pioneer," says :—It is announced that Madame Adelina Patti is to be married in February next to Baron Rolf Cederstrom of Stockholm. The bridegroom is 28 years old.

REINSTATEMENT OF CAPTAIN GREY.

Captain, Raleigh Grey, formerly of the Inniskillings, and one of the officers who were in the Jameson raid, has been reinstated on half pay.

OBITUARY.

The deaths are announced of Lady Connemara and Mr. Norman Grosvenor.

PRIZE FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

CORBETT BEATEN BY SHARKEY.

A fight took place between Corbett and Sharkey yesterday at New York for twenty thousand dollars. Corbett was the favourite at 5 to 4. Sharkey, the Irishman, who drew the fight with Corbett at San Francisco in 1896, and is five years his junior, was fittest, and forced the fighting by the fifth round. Corbett was flagging, and in the sixth a foul was claimed against him. In the ninth round Corbett's second unaccountably leaped over the ropes clearly vindicating interruption. A riot seemed imminent, and was declared the winner technically, but Sharkey will meet Fitz-Simmons for the championship of the world.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT PALITANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, Nov. 24.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and suite left Bhavnagar this morning for Palitana on a brief visit to the Thakore Saheb, travelling by special train They reached Songad about nine o'clock where special carriages were in waiting, and after breakfasting with Captain Mereweather, Assistant Political Agent at his bungalow, his Excellency set out on a thirteen mile drive to Palitana. There he was heartily welcomed by the Thakore Saheb at the Guest Camp which is most tastefully decorated in Lord Sandhurst's colours. Garlands, attar and pan having been distributed by the Thakore Saheb himself, luncheon was served.

After the guests had got rid of the traces of their dust journey, in the afternoon the Thakore Saheb, accompanied by the leading officials of the Palitana State, paid a formal visit to the Governor at the guest house.

In the afternoon of the 24th the Thakore Saheb paid a formal visit to His Excellency at guest house and drove with him to the Empress Dispensary, erected at a cost of seven thousand rupees, which was formally opened. A pleasant hour was spent in the stables inspecting the Thakore Saheb's splendid studs of horses. A state banquet was held in the durbar hall in the evening.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE FORTY-TWA COMPETITION.

We hear that the golfers of Nagpur have very generously arranged to present a prize for the scratch foursomes in the annual Nasik Tournament. We do not know if the prize is to be a challenge cup or not, but in any case it will be very welcome, as hitherto the only prize has been the entrance fees which are small and a few rupees added by the club. Foursomes are the cream of golf, and should in every way be encouraged. We see far too few of them on the Bombay links.

Speaking of the Bombay links we cannot refrain from remarking on the cyclists on the maidan, which are daily becoming more numerous, and are a great inconvenience to golfers as well as a general public nuisance. Something might really be done to stop cyclists scorching round one side of the maidan and tumbling about on the other. Sooner or later one of the scorchers will run down a golfer—or some other harmless pedestrian, and it is quite on the cards that before long some golfer will hit a cyclist. In which case —may Heaven help the cyclist. The majority of the cycling novices who persist in falling about the maidan, do not at present quite seem to realize how hard a golf ball is. Another thing that worries the golfing mind is the fact that several disused out-houses, the remnants of last year's segregation camp, still remain on the maidan. These really might be taken away. They are no good to any one, and they certainly are not ornamental.

The Bombay golf committee have reversed the order of playing the first four holes of the course. So players will in future tie off inside the Gymkhana grounds. The change will probably be much appreciated, especially at the third hole.

Yesterday morning a large field turned out to compete in the second round of the "Forty-Twa" medal competition. The competition was a match by holes versus Colonel Bogey, whose score is 42. Mr. Love was the only player who succeeded in beating the Colonel as the following list shows :—

	Hdcp	
D K Love	5	2 up
R A Dun	3	all even
H G W Meikle	1	do
C W C Carson	5	do
R M W Smyth	5	1 down
W P Pooley	scr	2 do
L Penny	3	2 do
G Rodgers	1	2 do
G Turner Jones	3	3 do
Osborne Marshall	scr	3 do
C E Nixon	5	4 do
R Lean	6	4 do
H Bromley	5	4 do
G E Holland	3	4 do
R Marshall	scr	5 do
R S Thompson	5	5 do
R McLaren	4	6 do
T D Moore	6	6 do

No other cards were returned.

There were thirty entries in all. Mr. D. K. Love thus wins half the entrance money, and qualifies to play for the forty-twa medal in the final competition.

We are glad to see that that energetic golfer Mr. W. C. Nigel Jones, recently scored a wan at Calcutta. He has a better course to play on now than he had in Bombay. The championship meeting will be held over the Calcutta, Tollyjunge and Barrackpur courses, during December and January. Perhaps some of our Bombay Golfers will be able to go and compete. We will shotly be able to publish a list of the prizes to be played for at the meeting.

THE TRANSTORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, will sail to-morrow (Saturday) for Southampton, with N Battery, R. H. A., from Umballa, and 10th Field Battery, R. A., from Rawal-Pindi and details, consisting of 41 officers, 12 ladies, 15 children, 876 non-commissioned officers and men, 34 women and 72 children (in health) and 303 men, 6 women and 6 children (invalids). From Punjab Command, she carries 11 officers, 2 ladies and 1 child, 350 men, 20 women and 37 children (in health), and 95 men (invalids). From Bengal Command, 6 officers, 177 men, 5 women and 17 children (in health), 93 men, 1 woman and 2 children (invalids). From Madras Command, 1 officer, 323 men, 7 women and 15 children ; 101 men, 3 women and 3 children (invalids). From Bombay Command and various corps, 23 officers, 10 ladies and 14 children, 26 men, 2 women and 2 children (in health), 14 men, 2 women and 1 child (invalids). A Petty officer (1st class) and 1 man Royal Navy are also proceeding by the ship. "N" Battery, R. H. A., 10th Field Battery, R. A., and details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in four Troop Extra Trains as follows : The first train, with 8 Officers and 150 men of "N" Battery, R. H. A., and 10th Field Battery, R. A. (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families of the 2 Batteries and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 9-0 p.m. last night and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 a.m. to-day. The Second Train, with approximately 4 Officers, and 130 men of the details, and all families of the details, and all cot cases, left Deolali at 10 p.m. last night and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 this moring. The third and fourth trains with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m, to-night, and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 to-morrow morning, The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT AT MANDALAY.

On Wednesday evening, at Mandalay, after dinner, a grand military torchlight tattoo was given in honou of the Viceroy in the Palace Gardens by the massed bands of the Royal Scots, the Essex Regiment, whose band came from Shwebo for the occasion, 1st Burmah Gurkha Rifles, and the 4th and 5th Burmah Battalions. The whole of the Viceregal and Lieutenant-Governor's parties were present, together with the principal civil and military residents and many ladies, and viewed the proceedings from the south verandah of the palace. The gardens below were illuminated with hundreds of torches and Chinese lanterns, producing a very brilliant and picturesque effect. The programme was a long one, and was excellently arranged and carried out. The performance of the massed bands was particularly fine, as was also that of the massed drums and bugles, and elicited frequent applause. The pipers and drummers of the Royal Scots and the 1st Burmah Rifles also distinguished themselves by some excellent playing. At the conclusion of the tattoo, the Viceroy personally complimented Captain Raleigh Royal Scots, and Mr. Reilly, Bandmaster of the same regiment, on the success with which they had organised and carried it out, and expressed the pleasure it had given him and Lady Elgin to witness it. The Viceroy and party will leave Mandalay to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock for Myitkyina.

SILVER PRICES IN INDIA.

"THE MOST ACCURATE METHOD".

A great deal has been written recently both in England and in India regarding the course of silver prices in India, and all who give their views do so on the basis of some special idea of their own, some adopting a few markets only, some treating their own province as the only one in India, some taking averages of years, of which some include famine years, some taking export prices, others internal prices, and some appearing to think that taking one or two commodities at one or two places gives a true representation of the course of all prices in all India.

The only accurate method of treating the question is on the principle of some recognized system, such as that adopted for gold prices in England by the *Economist*, and Mr. Saverbeck, but with this difference that whereas in England the price in London is a safe guide to prices everywhere, the prices in India must be taken in the principal centres of production of each commodity, because on account of the immense area involved, and the varying circumstances of different areas, the Empire for Statistical Economic purposes must be regarded as a group of different countries ; and for this reason it also becomes necessary to treat each commodity produced in the country relatively to the amount produced. In this view an attempt was made to work out a series of silver prices for all India, and the result, with full details of how the figures were worked out, was published in the Royal Statistical Society Journals for March 1897 and June 1898. Briefly, the plan adopted was, first to ascertain the production in India in the year 1893 from such information as was available for the purpose, which, without pretending to be absolutely accurate, was sufficiently so for the purpose for which prepared.

This gave the relative importance of each commodity with the number of index numbers to be taken for each and the centres of production and consumption were then noted.

The price of each commodity in each year from 1861 at each of the stations selected, was next ascertained from the monthly Returns of district officers and from Price Currents ; these were converted into index numbers, and the result probably gives as accurate a representation of the course of prices in the series of years as can be found.

The year 1871 was selected as the index number 100, because gold prices stood at that figure in that year, and the gold price of the rupee approximated it (99·7). The question of the year selected is one of little or no importance ; because for whatever price in whatever year the number 100 is given, the course of prices up or down, must obviously remain practically the same, and the object is to find the course of prices and not to search for an impossibility in the shape of a normal price for any set of commodities, or even single commodity in India.

There are, however, two sets of prices in India ; prices for the internal and external trades, the two governed by different factors. In the figures prepared for all India both are included, but as the exports are only about 12 per cent. of the total production of the country, and only about one-quarter of these are produced mainly for export, the inclusion of all does not make any material difference ; if the commodities included in this quarter were excluded, prices would range slightly higher. A second set of figures has been prepared for export prices based on the relative importance of each commodity in the exports of the year 1892-93. The following figures indicate the course of prices since 1871 and during each month of 1898:—

Year	All Silver prices	Silver prices exports	Gold price rupee	Gold price (Saverbeck)
1871	100	100	100	100
1872	105	103	99	109
1873	107	102	97	111
1874	116	107	93	102
1875	103	97	93	96
1876	107	97	87	95
1877	138	103	90	94
1878	145	107	86	97
1879	135	114	84	93
1880	117	103	86	88
1881	105	100	85	85
1882	105	95	85	84
1883	106	96	83	82
1884	114	109	83	76
1885	113	98	80	72
1886	110	93	75	69
1887	111	97	73	68
1888	119	102	70	70
1889	125	108	70	72
1890	125	103	73	72
1891	128	102	74	72
1892	141	114	65	68
1893	138	116	64	68
1894	131	113	57	63
1895	128	112	57	62
1896	140	113	61	61
1897	164	118	65	62
Jan 1898	146	110	68	63
Feb "	143	106	68	63
Mar "	134	105	68	63
April "	135	101	68	65
May "	135	102	68	66
June "	136	101	68	65
July "	137	101	67	64
Aug "	135	99	68	64
Sept "	132	99	68	64

If the years in which the effects of famine were felt, *i.e.* 1877, 1878, 1879 are excluded from the second column (all Silver Prices) it will be seen that there was a distinct tendency to a rise in prices, which in 1892, the year before the mints were closed, reached their highest point 141, or 41 per cent. higher than in 1871. After the mints were closed prices commenced to fall till the famine of 1896 caused them to spring up again, reaching the high index number of 176 in July 1897. The fair rainfall of 1897 brought down prices again, which in September 1898 reached 132, almost to the level of 1891, when the rupee averaged 17·17d. and would have been still lower but for the indifferent rainfall in Madras during the present year.

As regards export prices it will be seen that they remained fairly steady up to 1892, in which year a considerable rise took place. In 1893 there was a further rise, when a fall commenced interrupted by the famine in 1897. During the present year prices have been steadily falling, and have now reached a point 3 per cent. lower than in 1891, when the average price of the rupee was 17·17d. *i.e.*, 8·1 per cent. higher than at present ; but on the other hand gold prices are 11·1 per cent. lower than in that year, consequently the fall in silver prices and in the gold value of the rupee together exactly equal the fall in gold prices, indicating that export prices have adjusted themselves to the present rupee level of 16d.

It has already been stated that the exports are about 12 per cent. of the total production in India. Of these about 28 per cent., taking the exports of the year 1893-94, as an example, consisted of tea, coffee, indigo opium and linseed, all of which are mainly grown far apart, and the great bulk of the production of each is exported. About 33 per cent. was made up of raw cotton, raw jute, cotton goods, and jute goods ; nearly one-half in each case of the first three was exported, and about one-third of the jute goods was exported as such, and a large part of the balance as bags holding grain. The grains exported represented about 17 per cent. of the exports. Of these the export of rice was about 3 1-4 per cent. of the total production in India, or if the Burma production and export are excluded, the export from India was only a little above 1 per cent. of the production. The export of wheat was about 9 per cent. of the production, and the export of all food grains without rice and wheat was only 4-10ths of the production of over 220 crores in value. The total food grains, including rice and wheat exported from India represented about 2½ per cent. of the production, and of sugar about the same proportion, and the production of food grains and sugar represented about 77 per cent. of the entire production of India. These figures at once show what little influence the export generally must have on prices in India, and clearly define the direct influence of the circulation or the rainfall on prices of commodities with which the trade of the country is mainly concerned ; whereas it is equally clear that the prices of a large portion of the exports are mainly dependent on the exigencies of trade as governed by the law of supply and demand, whilst the profits on the trade are generaly dependent on the cost of production, which in its turn is mainly governed by the cost of wages prevailing in any year, which have undoubtedly risen, and which, when partly paid in kind, are necessarily higher when general prices are raised by the expansion of the currency, or bad rainfalls.

The principal food grains of the various provinces in India are rice, (every province except Bombay) wheat, (Punjab, Central Provinces and N.-W. P.) jawar, (Bombay, Madras, and Berar) gram, (Punjab and N.-W. P.), other grains (N.-W. P. Bengal and Madras) ragi (Madras and Mysore), and to these may be added sugar.

The following index numbers trace the course of prices of these commodities, *i.e.*, nearly 80 per cent. of the entire production of India from the year 1881. Under the head "Other grains" the following are included :—urhur, mung dal, masur, and chena ; there are besides a large number of small grains which come under this head, but the four taken may be treated as typical of the whole :—

Year	Rice 33 Districts	Wheat N.W.P. Punjab Central Provs	Jawar Bombay Madras	Gram Punjab N.W.P. & Oudh	Ragi Madras Mysore	Other Grains N.W.P. 13 Districts	Sugar Calcutta Madras
1881	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1882	99	107	102	78	103	109	97
1883	107	105	97	73	90	95	94
1884	109	92	109	70	91	104	83
1885	128	89	126	72	115	103	86
1886	119	103	113	76	96	98	89
1887	114	126	104	83	83	112	84
1888	127	127	113	105	97	123	91
1889	142	121	114	86	95	113	97
1890	139	125	122	98	104	125	91
1891	140	14	144	116	133	134	85
1892	163	149	170	105	152	119	93
1893	157	129	154	89	133	105	106
1894	147	110	144	76	116	109	90
1895	132	125	128	95	106	123	88
1896	154	174	152	152	103	160	88
1897	198	210	192	200	149	227	84
1898 (9 months)	159	153	172	118	102	143	84

To gauge the position of these figures properly, it is necessary to enter them in a diagram form, and a glance will show the marked rise in the price of rice, wheat (from 1885,) jawar, ragi (from 1887) and other grains, up to 1892, the year before the mints were closed. The rise was not steady throughout, as a fall took place in most of them in 1886 and 1887, but the tendency was in the direction of a rise. After 1892 a steady fall set in which continued till the famine of 1896. These variations were not due entirely to climatic causes, as will readily be seen from the following index numbers of rainfall in India, worked out from figures received from the Meteorological Department, representing the result of 22 Meteorological divisions containing over 300 stations :—

Year	Rainfall all India	Year	Rainfall all India
	Average rainfall from 1861 to 1895 (35 years)=100		Average rainfall from 1861 to 1895 (35 years)=100
1881	98	1890	104
1882	100	1891	91
1883	99	1892	112
1884	103	1893	120
1885	102	1894	113
1886	106	1895	92
1887	104	1896	86
1888	98	1897	95
1889	106		

The rainfall of a year has effect on the prices of commodities of a few months only of that year, the real effect being felt in the following year. A heavy rainfall ordinarily means big crops and a fall in price, and *vice versa*, the short rains of 1891, may therefore have assisted in causing the rise of prices in 1892, and the bumper rains of 1892, 1893, and 1894,; in causing the fall in prices in 1893, 1894 and 1895, but even allowing for this, it is evident that the level of prices was higher at this period than formerly. For instance if the index number of rainfall in 1881 had been 112 as in 1892, it is clear that prices being at 100 would have fallen very considerably below in 1882, whereas in 1893, they were still considerably in excess of that figure.

A close examination, however, shows that the quantitative theory has been peculiarly effective in India. From 1881 to 1890 the rainfall was fairly consistent, the average of the 10 years being only slightly in excess of the average of the previous 10 years with famine years eliminated, and yet we find that prices rose 19 per cent. during the period, clearly indicating that the rise was due solely to the great expansion of the currency. Since the Mints were closed, excluding famine years, prices have fallen ; this fall as shown above was partly due to the bumper rainfalls of 1892, 1893, and 1894, but the contraction of the currency has been the chief factor in the result. This contraction has not been due to any actual numerical decrease in the circulation, because the probabilities are that very few rupees have been melted down, whereas on the other hand a large number have swelled the currency from hoards, and it is possible that the circulation may actually be slightly higher now than in 1892; but the population has increased at the rate of one per cent. a year, a large area has been opened out to currency civilization by the extension of railways, trade has progressed and civilization generally has advanced, a combination which necessarily necessitates a considerable increase in the currency, which has not been provided, and in this sense it may be said that the currency has very largely contracted since 1892, sufficiently so, as has already been shown, to reduce the general level of prices to what it was when the gold value of the rupee was higher than 16d.

It may be urged that Mr. Harrison's Estimate of the circulation does not show any great expansion ; he treates it as constant from 1876 to 1887, and allows for an increase of 15 crores only between that year and 1893. Examining the details of each year, however, it is obvious that the figures cannot be correct ; it will be found that his estimate of wastage by melting down and export is based on what appears to be a fallacy, and he altogether excludes the small coin and copper coinages, which Vevons, whose system he adopts in part, (his estimate of wastage, is not taken from Vevons) included in his estimate of 1867 for England. The circulation of India, in accordance with the theory laid down by W. Jacob in 1837 in his "Historical Enquiry into the Production and consumption of the Precious Metals" must have increased by quite double the increase in the population during the period considered, and there is no doubt that it actually did so. From figures worked out on practical actuarial lines it would seem that the circulation in 1871 was about 130 crores, and in 1892 about 182 crores, an increase of 40 per cent, the rise in prices having been about 41 per cent. during the same period. The increase in the population during the five years 1893 to 1898 was about 50 per cent. and to maintain the prices in force in 1892, it would have been necessary to increase the circulation of that year by about 10 per cent, or an increase of about 18 crores. This has not been done, and the circulation may therefore be considered to have been relatively reduced by that amount. It may be added that the circulation of 130 crores in 1871 included 9 crores of small coin and paper without reserve, and in 1892 the circulation of 182 crores included 24 crores of this currency. The increase in the copper circulation during the same period was about 2 crores. Mr. Harrison made no allowance for this increase of 17 crores.

Calcutta, Nov. 18. FRED: ATKINSON.

THE FLYING JORDANS.

This renowned troupe gave their opening performance in the spacious pavilion in front of the Novelty Theatre on Wednesday night. The pavilion was crowded by enthusiastic and appreciative spectators long before the hour at which the performance was announced to open, and several late comers were unable to secure seats. The performance was from the beginning to the end of uncommon excellence, and executed in a most creditable manner, every artist performing his part to the greatest delight and satisfaction of the spectators, who loudly applauded the efforts of the artists. The performance opened with James Howard and Fanny St. Clair, who introduced such delightful songs and smart dances that they took the house by surprise. Fanny St. Clair has a most agreeable voice and graceful deportment. The clownish antics of James Howard moved the house to roars of laughter. Mdlle Mamia Jordon's exhibition on the flying rings was a feat of great daring. Little Nell Jordon amused the house with songs and dances, while Frank Halter caused great merriment by his grotesque dances. The performance of Olaf Schrader on the cycle was a most entertaining item on the programme. It was really skilful and deservedly gained applause. He was quite at home with the bike on which he performed many smart feats. After an interval of ten minutes Rayston and Rayford gave a series of excellent songs and dances. The Farley Trio also exhibited a wonderful feat, discoursing sweet music on a violin to the accompaniment of a big instrument, while one of them stood on his head on the top of a bas violin. The performance of the Flying Jordans litllerally brought down the house. They went through a series of difficult evolutions in a most daring way. The flight of Mdlle. Mammy Jordan in a double somersault and her immediate return to the trapeze after resting for a second by the heels of the other, elicited hearty applause from the audience. The whole show is a most attractive one, and must draw crowded houses every night during the short visit of the Jordans to Bombay.

Lieutenant C. E. Luard, recently Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, has joined the Punjab Commission as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

THE NIZAM'S FINANCIAL BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

HYDERABAD, Nov. 22.

The Budget estimates compiled by Nawab Fursed Jung, make the following announcement :—It will be seen from the Budget figures that the Revenue estimate for 1307 Fasli, originally stood at Rs. 3,95,95,100, which was, however, amended by His Highness, and fixed at Rs. 4,08,82,000. The estimate for 1308 Fasli amounts to Rs. 3,80,02,800, showing a decrease of 20,79,000 as compared with the last year's estimate. The principal cause of this decrease is that the Budget for 1307 Fasli included two extraordinary items of receipt, aggregating Rs. 21,00,000 ; namely, one of Rs. 15,00,000 on account of recovery of outstandings against the late Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk, and the other of Rs. 5,40,000 on account of refund of advances for the survey of the new Railway. Although the estimate for 1308 Fasli also contains both these extraordinary items, their total amount does not exceed Rs. 1,92,600, as follows:—

Outstandings due from Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk...	Rs. 1,66,200
Refunds of advances in connection with the survey of the new Railway	" 26,400
Total.....	1,92,600

The most important alterations made by His Highness in the revenue estimates for 1307 Fasli were under the major heads "Land Revenue" and "Opium," under the former of which an increase of Rs. 10,00,000 was made, and under the latter of Rs. 2,00,000. The amendments under three other heads were not such as to call for any observations here.

The reason why the estimate under Land Revenue was put down at Rs. 2,10,00,000, that is to say, at a lower figure than the average revenue for the preceding five years and the actuals for 1305 Fasli, was that rainfall for 1307 Fasli was not very favourable. It is, moreover, on principle always desirable and expedient not to fix the revenue estimates too high, so that the actual receipts may not fall very short of them. By over-estimating the revenue, not only is there no practical purpose served, but difficulties are liable to occur, as too sanguine a view of the income naturally leads to increased expenditure.

From a memorandum, written by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Senior Member of the Revenue Board, on the Land Revenue estimates, it appears that the estimate of Rs. 2,10,00,000 originally made under Land Revenue Receipts was not much below the mark. Mr. Dunlop states that up to the end of Shahrewar 1307 Fasli, Rs. 2,09,000 were realized. Thus during the remaining two months of the year. Mehir and Aban, the most that could be realized would probably not exceed the sum of Rs. 1,00,000.

The average receipts for five years under Land Revenue (*i. e.*, from 1302 to 1306 Fasli) amounted to a little more than Rs. 2,12,00,000, The Revenue Board however, estimated the revenue for 1308 Fasli at Rs. 2,11,42,170. The Financial Department drew the attention of the fact that the estimates for the Telingana Districts were very low. The rainfall it was pointed out, had, so far as it had gone, been satisfactory and yet compared with the Jamabandi for 1303 Fasli, which was a good agricultural year, there was a great difference in the estimates for 1303 Fasli. The Board was requested to furnish detailed information as to the principal causes that had led to the framing of reduced estimates for certain of these Districts. The Talukdars of these districts were at the same time asked to fill in and submit quickly as practicable a statement in the form supplied by this Department from which the reasons of the decline in the estimates for 1308 Fasli under the several items of Land Revenue, as compared with the Jamabandi of 1303 Fasli, might be ascertained.

There was some delay in the receipt of replies to the communications above referred to, but as the Budget work could not be put off any longer, I fixed the Land Revenue estimate at Rs. 2,14,15,000, which is a little higher than the average receipts for five years.

A reply was subsequently received from the Revenue Board, from which it appears that there is a difference of opinion among the members on the subject. Rai Muridher and Nawab Muktedir Jung Bahadur seem to agree in thinking that the original estimate for 1303 Fasli, which was based on the estimates furnished by the Subedars, is not an unreasonable one. They observe that though the rainfall has been good so far as it has gone, it is actually smaller in quantity than that for 1303 Fasli.

Nawab Muktedir Jung and Rai Muridher also pointed out that the chief reason why there is a large difference between the Jamabandi for 1303 Fasli and that for 1308 Fasli, is that the rainfall in the former year was most satisfactory in the district above referred to, and that, therefore, there was nothing surprising in the fact that the Jamabandi for that year was fixed at a higher figure by the Revenue Board. They notice that there has not been a rainfall like that of 1303 Fasli in any of the succeeding years, and that year's Jamabandi cannot consequently be taken as a standard of comparison. They mention that the estimate for 1305 Fasli was arrived at with due regard to the actual nature of the rainfall and the Jamabandi for 1303 Fasli. They argue that if in consequence of the latter rains proving satisfactory and reasonable, the actual revenue shows an increase on the estimate, that result will be certainly most welcome, but that it is unadvisable at present to make any alteration in the estimate as it stands.

Nawab Vikar Nawaz Jung Bahadur, extra Member of the Board, on the contrary, expresses the opinion that the estimate for 1301 Fasli should be the same as that for 1303 Fasli, namely, Rs. 2,23,0,000. As the rainfall is most satisfactory, and the crops are expected to be good, he does not see any reason why the estimate should be fixed at a lower figure, and he, therefore, suggests that the attention of all the four Subadars should be directed to this matter.

Taking the annual remission into consideration, Mr. Dunlop estimates the total land Revenue at Rs. 2,15,21,000, and adding thereto, he thinks that Rs. 2,20,00,000 may be set down in the Budget.

The estimate of Rs. 2,15,21,000 proposed by Mr. Dunlop is not far in excess of the estimate I have framed. The only question for consideration is whether an estimate of Rs. 220,00,000 can be safely fixed. In order to arrive at that figure, Mr. Dunlop has added a large sum of Rs. 4,79,000 to the estimate on the ground that the Accountant-General's figures never agree with the Revenue figures taken from the Talukdars' Wasulbakies, and that this difference ought to be taken into account in framing the Budget. But it appears that in the years in which according to Mr. Dunlop's memorandum, this difference is visible, the revenue of attached villages was not taken into computation in the accounts prepared in the Revenue Department. This item, however, has been included in the estimate for 1303 Fasli framed by Mr. Dunlop. This being so, the difference does not remain so high as that shown in the memorandum. Of course it is possible that in the event of there being a good rainfall hereafter, and the complaint of insufficiency of water in the tanks in some of the Districts of Telingana being removed, the Land Revenue may reach Rs. 2,20,000. But taking the present circumstances into consideration, the estimate cannot confidently be put down at that figure.

Although the estimate under the head Opium was fixed by His Highness at Rs. 8,00,000 for 1307 Fasli, it will be seen from the remarks under that head in the abstract statement of the revenue estimates for 1308 Fasli that that estimate cannot be adopted for 1308 Fasli, because after the correction of an error in the Jamakharch accounts prepared in the Accountant-General's office, the average revenue under this head for five years is found to amount to Rs. 4,70,000 only. Taking this fact into consideration, the Revenue Board has arrived at an estimate of Rs. 5,50,000 for 1308 Fasli, and it does not seem desirable to alter it.

It will be observed from the abstract statement of the revenue estimates for 1308 Fasli that there is an aggregate decrease of Rs. 20,79,800 in the estimates under the major heads, as compared with the estimates for 1307 Fasli, each of these heads is shown and the principal causes that have produced it are described in the remarks in that statement, it is unnecessary to repeat them here, nor is it necessary to notice in this place those heads under which no decrease has taken place, or under which the estimates show an increase.

Although the total revenue estimates for 1308 Fasli stand at Rs. 3,88,02,800, the average revenue for five years (namely from 1302 to 1306 Fasli) amounts only to Rs. 3,80,77,000. I would, however repeat what I said in my memorandum on the Budget last year, that the averave of ten years should be followed in fixing the revenue estimates. If this is not practicable, the estimates of expenditure at any rate should be based on the average of five years.

EXPENDITURE.

It will be seen from the Budget Statement that the estimate of expenditue for 1308 Fasli is Rs. 3,91,33,475 showing an increase of Rs. 8,41,075 as compared with the estimated expenditure for 1307 Fasli, which amounted to Rs. 3,30,075 as compared with the estimated revenue for 1308 Fasli. The total increase under the different heads amounted to Rs. 16,20,799, and the total decrease to Rs. 7,79,124, thus giving a net increase of Rs. 8,41,67 over the estimates for 1307 Fasli, as above stated. The major heads under which the principal increases have occured have been discussed in the remarks under those heads in the Budget Estimates and no additional remarks are, therefore, needed in this memo. Some provision should be made in the estimates for the expenditure in connection with the plague operations but this depends on the decision of Government and whatever amount may be sanctioned will be included in the Budget. The average total expenditure for five years (1302 to 1306 Fasli) amounts to Rs. 3,87,58,682, and it is hoped that the actual expenditure for 1308 Fasli will not exceed this figure.

In conclusion, I must again repeat what I have observed before, that, seeing that the average revenue of the State for ten years is about Rs. 3,64,00,000, it is not prudent and desirable that the ordinary expenditure should under any circumstances exceed Rs. 3,50,00,000 as it is extremely essential that there should be a small annual surplus.

OUR ADMIRALS.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE COMMAND OF THE RESERVE FLEET.

At a time when attention is directed to the Navy much is being written about ships and weapons, but very little about the men who might have to handle them in case of National emergency or of administrators on whom the country might rely to make the best of all materials at their disposal. We all know that there is a Board of Admiralty, presided over by a First Lord, who is always a prominent member of the Government, and who has for professional advisers several Naval Lords, whose appointments to these coveted positions are generally supposed to be in recognition of distinguished services. Possibly favour counts for more than merit sometimes ; but, as a rule, the officers who become First and Second Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or Junior Lords, in virtue of certain executive functions, have previously earned the confidence of their comrades by conspicuous ability in some department. This may, at any rate, be said of the three Admirals who now hold office as Administrators of the Navy. Yet, to the public generally, only one of the three is well known, and he owes that distinction to a remarkable feat by which he won the Cross for valour, rather than to his reputation as a most able commander.

THE SENIOR NAVAL LORD.

Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, has done nothing in recent years that appeals to popular imagination nor is he one of the old band whose claims to professional knowledge are based on the fact that as midshipmen or sub-lieutenants they saw the last of naval warfare with sailing ships in the Baltic or the Crimea, and have kept touch with every development since then. He first came into prominent notice during the Zulu and Boer wars of less

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. CAPPEL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Mr. Cappel, our Col" lector, has been transferred to Belgaum as Commissioner of the Southern Division for three months, in consequence of which some of the people of Dharwar took the opportunity of inviting him to a "Pan supari party" with a view to give expression to their feeling of gratitude and respect they entertained towards him, at Mr. Pandurangrao Athavale's house on Saturday, on the eve of his departure. There were many gentlemen present, among whom were noticed Major Burn-Murdoch, the Agent of the S. M. Ry, Mr. Maclen, our present acting Collector, Mr. Holland, the Superintendent of Police, Dr. Hornabrook, Rao Bahadur Bhangoankar, the Huzur Deputy Collector, Messrs. Moghe Keskar Deshpande and some of the principal members of the Municipality. In fact the pick of the Dharwar city was present in the meeting. Dancing girls were specially brought from Hubli for the occasion. After entertaining the party with singing for half-an-hour Raosaheb Karandikar, the Principal of the Training College and Chairman of the Municipality, rose and said :—

Raosaheb Matapur, one of the signatories to the notes of invitations, could not be here, being detained elsewhere on some private business. He has laid on him a very agreeable task, a very pleasant one to him of expressing the deep sense of gratitude all feel for Mr. Cappel on the eve of his departure from Dharwar. He congratulated him. There was no doubt, he said, all of them would join him in doing so on his successful administration of plague and famine on his masterly rule and guidance of the district through a period of anxiety and misfortune. He looked upon plague as nothing short of misfortune, and the manner in which Mr. Cappel carried out measures for combating the plague did him no little credit, comparisons were odious and he did not wish to make any. Those that have travelled themselves or cared to hear and read of measures taken in the matter elsewhere were sure to pass a verdict of success. Mr. Winzate, the Plague Commissioner, who was here the other day carefully studied all the measures adopted, and Mr. Karandikar was glad to hear him say that they were splendid. Mr. Cappel was one of the foremost to encourage inoculation and got himself inoculated to press his conviction by precept and example. He got huts built for the people to remove in if they could not build their own and gave facilities to such of them as wanted to build their own. Sir Antony Macdonell stated two principles of a successful administration "(1) to firmly uphold law and order ; (2) to maintain a sympathetic and a kindly attitude towards native feeling and native wishes" Apply these two tests or any of them to Mr. Cappel's administration "he said," and they will find that his administration came out triumphantly." "Socially, too, Mr. Karandihar said his guest has been a success. He has endeared himself to all by his affability and courtesy. He has been accessible to all, and he did not think there was anybody who could say that Mr. Cappel was not kindly received. As regards his kindness for the poor, he said, he could not refrain from mentioning Mr. Cappel's contribution to the grain fund and his donation and subscription to the plague relief fund. Mr. Karandikar said he felt peculiar pleasure in joining the signatories in paying a tribute of respect and admiration to an officer who in a distinguished walk of public life, had done such signal service ; and to a gentleman who had been invariably courteous and kind. In conclusion Mr. Karandikar gave a hearty farewell in the hope that Mr. Cappel would rise higher and higher in the service and confidence of Government, and that God may grant him to do the greatest good of the greatest number. In short he hoped that Mr. Cappel's merits and service would be recognized by Government at no distant date. He would like to see him as "Sir Cappel" before he retired from the service.

Rao Saheb Jogiekar of Karjgi said that on behalf of the moffusil people he came down to Dharwar to bid a farewell to Mr. Cappel on this auspicious occasion. He said ever since the administration of the Dharwar District had been entrusted to the care of Mr. Cappel there had been anxiety and care in connection with the dire calamities of famine and plague, and he was glad to observe that, owing to his untiring energy and zeal, Mr. Cappel came out successful, driving both of them out of the district. He said, like his two predecessors, Messr. Robertson and Muir, he has endeared himself to the people and he congratulated him on his promotion with mingled feelings of sorrow and pleasure; sorrow because he was leaving them, pleasure because he was transferred on promotion, and he was glad to find that his connection with the district did not sever in as much as he had the charge of that Division. In conclusion Mr. Jogiekar gave him a hearty farewell.

Mr. Cappel rose amidst cheers. He said, in thanking the people for the honour done him, he was not deserving of all the praise bestowed upon him by the preceding speakers. He said it was not correct to state that they have been successful in killing the plague altogether. In some respects it was true that the plague did disappear from the big towns, such as Dharwar and Hubli, but in the districts it was on its increase, the total mortality of the district being higher than what it was previously reported to Government. In the latest report which was submitted to Government, he said the total mortality of the District was over 2,000, the highest figures ever reported. In Hubli the plague authorities had to fight with the plague for more than 5 months as evacuation and segregation operations could not be carried out at the beginning owing to the undue prolongation of rain this year and the Government were well aware of this fact. They got rid of plague, he said, at Dharwar within 3 months. The mortality at Hubli was 6 per cent, whereas it was 3 per cent. at Dharwar ; and he congratulated himself and the audience for the combined action of both Englishmen and natives in driving out the plague in both these places. The plague had lately appeared in Gadag and Navalgund Talukas of this district, and within a short space of time, the official report states that the mortality was something like 33 per cent., and he had reason believe that the actual state of affairs was very fearful, indeed, and the mortality would come to 50 per cent. in both the talukas. In such cases he said it was beyond the human efforts to save the people from the clutches of plague. At first when segregation was introduced there was no opposition in the camp, but when the plague did appear there was an opposition but not a strong one, for he was glad to state it was not from the sensible people. The most interesting object lesson taught by the plague was that the Englishmen and natives came into close contact for the first time with each other. He said the Englishmen came to know the brighter and darker sides of the native character in connection with the plague operation. He said that Mr. Karandikar made him a pioneer of inoculation in Dharwar, but he was glad to inform the audience that his successor was a "pioneer" not of one district or a Presidency but of the whole of India, and that he was glad that his plague operations were entrusted to such an experienced gentleman. There was no doubt, as was stated by one of the speakers, that famine and plague were the principal factors in the administration which engrossed his attention ever since he came to this district some three years ago, but with the hearty co-operation of them all he was successful in getting rid of the famine. The audience would be surprised to hear that the Dharwar local board spent the local fund money like water in connection with the late famine. It was more than three lakhs of rupees, the highest amount ever spent by any of the local boards of this Presidency, nay, even of India, in opening relief works to the famine-stricken people. With the aid of this amount, works of public utility, such as large tanks and wells, were provided for at suitable localities in the district, and he was glad to inform them that there was not a dissentious voice in the board when he spent such a large sum. Mr. Cappel, in alluding to Major Burn-Murdoch, said that he could not allow this public opportunity to pass without tendering his best thanks to the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company for his co-operation with him in plague measures, for lending his railway officials in connection with the same duty at Hubli and Dharwar, for without their co-operation, it would have been difficult to combat with the plague single-handed with the Government and Municipal agencies so successfully as they have done, Mr. Cappel said in conclusion that he was going only for a short time, for three months, during which time he hoped his plague measures will be faithfully carried out by his successor, and after the completion of the term he would be happy to see a bumper of crops and the total disappearance of plague from the district, and a happy and contented people. He again thanked the audience for the honour done him and took his seat amidst applause. Distribution of attar of gulab brought the proceedings to a close. After witnessing the fireworks for a few minutes the party dispersed with three cheers to the guests of the evening.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use th[e] Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady [H]oward writes, is "pleasant to use, and [th]e Albion softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials f[rom] Constance Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, [Lad]y Whitens and mouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and m[any] from Countess cately perfumed. Warning ; W[e] Viscountess Ex- Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, [and] many others. Dett- figure-head of "Albion" are [to] when buying the by all Chemists, Grocers, &c. [Ple]ase see that name and on the wrapper. Sold

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—[A]re you broken in your rest by a sick child sufferi[ng] with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a [che]mist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer imm[edi]ately less and pleasant to [take]. It is perfectly harm- sleep, by relieving [the] child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it soft[ens] the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per bottle.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S VISIT.

LECTURE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

"THE INTERPRETATION OF LIFE."

THE second of the Haskell lectures on Religions and Philosophy of Religions, was delivered on Wednesday evening by Principal Fairbairn at the Wilson College, the subject of the lecture being "The Interpretation or Life and the Ultimate Idea of Religion." The hall and the galleries were crowded with a representative gathering

Principal Fairbairn, who was received with cheers, said that the thesis of the previous lecture might be stated as follows :—The intellect of man and the intelligibility of nature were co-relatives. Each implied the other, neither without the other could exist, and their co-relation involved a common intelligence as their author, a single causal mind which they expressed, and which might be termed the intellectual impliesate in all knowledge. But, that ought to have been followed by the explication of Man as an ethical being with a corresponding ethical element in the universe so that the morality in him was awakened, evolved and made perfect by morality in it. As a consequence they could not think of the highest Causal Being merely under the category of intellect ; they must also think of Him under the category of morals. If God be merely a metaphysical abstraction or simple soul or vegetative life, He could have no virtue, He could have no vice. He was simply an immense neuter abstract. The ethical idea embodied in Man was lucid and simple, only when he was viewed in abstraction. It became burdened with perplexities when set face to face with things as they were, for life was not pure and unmixed moral good. One had said, there is no evil Man has done which nature has not done on a stupendous scale. And yet the great evils of the world were not physical but moral. The old mystery of evil was a new mystery, and made them feel with Pascal that to face it was to taste the misery that proved the grandeur of Man. They might feel as the old Greek poet, and the Hindu poet had also felt that the best thing for a man was never to have been born, and the next best to return quickly to the grave whence he came. That was a problem that produced two specific views of life, the one they called Optimism and the other Pessimism. Optimism said Evil was an accident, which contributed on the whole to greater good than its absence could have done, and though it was real so far was it from destroying existence that it enhanced the existence which felt and suffered from Evil. Pessimism, on the other hand, like the man who could not see the wood for the trees, could not see life or existence for the evil that was in it. Optimism had always been associated with one or two views of life. It had been associated with that which it was customary to call Theism, the belief in one God, or it had been associated with Pantheism, the belief that all was God or God was all. As they took one or other of these views their Optimism would be very different. If his reading of life was real, and God was ethical as well as metaphysical, moral as well as intellectual, He must be a conscious personal Being, as such One and only One. If, however, Pantheism represented their conception of God, then they would notice that He must be as much the home of evil as the home of good. All must have its origin in Him, and all must be a modification of His existence. The result was that a very different theory of existence emerged according as they believed either in a personal God as the great source and cause of all, or in a neuter abstraction, or metaphysical conception. Pessimism, on the other hand, was in a strict sense incompatible with either Theism or Pantheism. It really expressed some specific form of Egoism or the universality of individual will, or it expressed a form of Non-Theism, that is the operation of a blind and undesigning Will which was the Author or Maker of existence. After referring to the distinction between the Cynicism of Greece and Pessimism, and having pointed out the moral worth of Stoicism, the lecturer proceeded to remark that if they wanted to find Pessimism in its most perfect form they had to come to the East for it. It took its rise and shape and embodied itself in a great religion, which they named, after the official title of its founder, Buddhism. Buddhism, like several other systems, could only be interpreted by its surroundings. It stood in a twofold antithesis to the speculations common to the forest school's of Buddha's time and to the organised social system common to the society of his time. These two stood in intimate organic connection, and this religious system was an outgrowth from the history of Buddha's own people. A remarkable thing was that in the Rig-veda they had what might be called Naturalism, a condition where the caste system was possible but not actual, and where there was a multitudinous polytheism, but no organised or abstract deity—the Brahma—to which thought had attained. It was a marvellous system akin to the Greek, though more developed in one way, and less in another. That system showed the priestly and warrior castes, trading and labouring castes, bondaged and enslaved castes, living there not yet formed into castes, but as mere living in different classes. Caste and by organisation proceeded, and with the organization of castes came the elaboration of worship, the distinction and differentiation of office and function. With that again, there came in those who remembered an earlier and freer time and who would not be bound by the new, ritual or extensive ceremonial, the feeling that by the way of philosophy, the way of contemplation, they might reach beatitude and attain to the deity, by speculation, in short, as distinguished from practice and conduct. In these ascetic communities where thought was cultivated Bhuddha found a home. They all knew the philosophy founded by him. The lecturer then criticised the system of religion expounded by Schopenhauer who, he said, learning from a third hand source what Bhuddha meant, founded his system on that of Buddha. He was not a nobleman in character, but a speculative genius, a metaphysician who held that materialism explains the universe. He and Buddha were, however, a world apart. Buddha's heart was one of pity, whereas Schopenhauer's mind was one of scorn. The theory and philosophy of Buddha came out of great compassion for the misery of man, whereas the philosophy of Schopenhauer came out of great contempt for men he did not know. Man, he argued, was rational and moral, and hence his source must be both. The note of Deity was not omnipotence but moral character. Religion was not custom nor usage, but in the long run religion must be moral, if God be moral ; and if there were no moral God there could be no moral man and no moral universe. God estimated as best in man what was best in Himself. It was moral good that He estimated most highly. What mattered to God a man's colour or race, which were mere accidents and things of chance. What mattered to God was man's goodness, his moral quality. When he had described evils, which is threefold in its metaphysical and physical aspects, and had indicated respecting the former his dissent from Leibnitz's theory of defect and, regarding the latter, the educative value in secular and moral training afforded to man by experience of nature's terrors, the lecturer appealed to his Hindu friends to be just to those who were not as they themselves. He knew that in the whole record of human history grander feats of service, grander efforts to help than those which had marked the comforts of his brother residents in this land in respect of famine and plague, were never made. Let fair justice be said, and sure and certain it was that the duties of nature touched the heart of many a calamiman. They in England felt nearer India when India was in storm and stress, and if England stood when India of India's help, the very fact that India did in need England, would make them feel infinite shame. helped the men of England. Turning to the third kind of evil, ethical evil, what would he say as to the suffer. ing man endured at the hands of man. And yet here there was limit to evil, and in the agency of evil there lay the potency of good. And yet here inherit evil from the father, The child might traditions of family life infinitely outweigh the evil. As to the evils man [in]flicted, what would he say ? Who would say that death was evil any more than birth was ? What would life be without death ? What, if the infinite possibilities of human life had never become actualised by death ? Death added to the pomp of life and dignity by death ? Death added to not fear that death, which was their common end, if beyond there lived from whom there [is] great immortal God, if He was of infinite progress being came. They were men capable were made by progression towards a diviner goal. They ever, being and for God to live before Him for of great capable of highest bliss of noblest service, and good, needing in eternity to attain unto, Heaven to realise. (Loud applause.)

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following orders are issued by the Commander-in-Chief :—14th Sikhs—Lieutenant Earle, officiating Wing Officer, 33rd Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 5th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Hitchins, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant Hutchinson, Officiating Wing Officer, 29th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 23rd Bombay Infantry—Major Scallon to be Commandant, vice Kellie vacated. 25th Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant James, Officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

AN IMPUDENT FRAUD has been perpetrated upon a well-known Member of Parliament. This gentleman recently entered a small, chemist's establishment in Northampton and asked for a box of Holloway's Pills. A packet was given to him, for which he paid and then left the shop. Having to leave for London that evening, it was not until he was in the train, many miles away from Northampton, that he discovered he had been swindled. Instead of Holloways Pills he found that a pernicious and worthless imitation had been foisted upon him. Of course the rubbish was thrown away, and the M. P. had to wait until he arrived in London before he could get the genuine article.

MILL AND ENGINEERING BELTING.

LECTURE AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following lecture was given on Wednesday evening by the Principal, Mr. Hugh Monie, at the Technical Institute. Belting, as every one is aware, forms an important item of expenditure in all mills and factories, and in fact in every establishment where mechanical power is used for the driving of machinery. As this is the case, it is a matter for surprise that few, if any mill agents, managers or those whose pockets are effected in purchase, know little or nothing respecting ways and means of selecting it, beyond cheapness or testing it in actual work. Cheapness is no test, for very often, as every one knows, a cheap article, so far as first cost is concerned, becomes the most expensive by only being able to withstand a short life of active work. Testing a belt from experience may be a much more satisfactory method, but even this has serious drawback, to begin with each make of belt, has to be bought and tested, and experiment is always synonimous with outlay and expense. Another objection is, that different forms of piecing, positions of work and other minor factors, all tend to affect the satisfactory working of leather and other beltings. The expenditure for mill belting varies greatly in different facotories, but for purposes of comparison I shall confine the references in this lecture to that used in cotton mills. Before me I have got figures showing the number of feet of belting, widths and cost, taken from the books of four well known spinning factories in Bombay, and the returns from an upcountry mill which has never done well and never can do well so far as successful working is concerned :—

	A Mill	B Mill	C Mill	D Mill
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a
Value of belting used per annum.....	16000 0	12000 0	20000 0	18000 0
Cost per spindle	0 6	0 4	0 14	0 11

The amounts given in the first line is the average of two years. The proportion of mule to ring spindles is about the same in all four mills. As the methods of driving are similar in all four mills, it is difficult to account for the differences given except on the hypothesis that C buys the worst quality at high prices and uses it badly, while B buys in the best market and gives it the most attention. This reproach of ignorance as regards the formation and qualities of good belting does not specially lie at the door of Indian consumers, but is characteristic of that of contemporaries in every manufacturing country in the world, and in these days of keen competition and small margins for profit, this knowledge now becomes an essential and important unit in mill economy. The quality of all beltings depends upon three important elements, (a) the original characteristics of the hide, or in other words the quality of the hide as a whole, (b) the portion and position from which the part to be used, is cut, (c) the class of tanning adopted and the care exersised in the operations. All hides vary in thickness in their natural condition, but in some the variation is greater than in other, of course, the one showing the least variation is the best in nearly every respect.

All beltings have characteristics in common, and these to outward appearance may be more or less alike according to the finish of the workshops in which the belting has been tanned. In some cases it is absolutely impossible to choose between two belts from an eye examination. The grain seems equally close and the surface seems equally smooth, and still the working life of the belt in the one case may be half that of the other. The selection of hides is of course the chief point in the manufacture of belting, and when the hides have been selected, the selection of butt or centre pieces is of next importance. Following the selection of butts is the tanning, and these then determine the tensile strength and the working qualities of the belt. By tanning means bad belting, no matter how just has been the selection of the butts. Bad butts as bad belting no matter how careful the work tanning is carried out. There are other processes transferring butts to belting which materially affect their working usefulness, but these must be placed in the present lecture. One class of belt will work satisfactorily in certain positions as regards atmospheres, whereas in other circumstances they would fail to give satisfaction. An atmosphere will cause almost a certain decomposition to set in when some class of belts are used, even in a dry atmosphere the belt would possibly last for a satisfactory number of years. This may be due to the character of the hide or to the mode of tanning and working which were employed. At another time I propose to enter into the subject of different beltings and different tanning which are adaptable under varying circumstances, but in the present moment the lack of time available prevents me from dealing with the subject. Where small pulleys are used and the distance between the driver and the gen is less than that allowed by the laws in manics, the belts must not only be thin but also s, so that the maximum power may be taken from air passage from the one pulley to the other. In long distance driving, harder and stronger belts are obtusly necessary, and in the case of high speed drivin round small diameter surfaces it is sometimes necessary to introduce a link or chain belting which fully yields itself to the surface round which it has revolve. In many cases the quality of the belt is depended upon, from its weight per foot over 100 feet, in other cases it is judged from its thkness, but in both cases there are no reliable basis for arriving at any decision. The following table gives the approximate weight per 100 feet for single or double belting, but it must not be regarded as absolutely correct,

Approximate Weights
per 100 feet

Single Belting.			Double Belting.		
2 Inches.....	5 lbs. per 100 ft.		4 Inches.....	82 lbs. per 100 ft.	
2½ do	7	do	4½ do	93	do
2½ do	9	do	5 do	103	do
3 do	8	do	5½ do	114	do
3½ do	10	do	6 do	125	do
4 do	12	do	7 do	146	do
4½ do	15	do	8 do	170	do
5 do	60	do	9 do	220	do
5½ do	67	do	10 do	229	do
6 do	76	do	11 do	252	do
			12 do	275	do

Tests which I have made on different classes of belting have shown a tensile strength per inch of width varying from 800 lbs. to 1300 lbs., the thickness varying from 28 of an inch to 3, and I propose to show you some of these experiments practically demonstrated on the machine before us which I have designed and of which the working drawings have been made by Mr. Pereyra (the drawing master), and the work constructed by Mr. J. Dunlop, the Engineering master). The springs have been designed by my order by Messrs. Salter and Co., of Birmingham, one inch extension representing 100 lbs. tension. The belts are pieced by workmen who have no mills belts are pieced by workmen who have no real knowledge of what they are required to do. In the first place a belt should be so pieced that no jar will take place on the pulley or shaft when the piecing comes into contact with it., and in the second place, the piecing should be so constructed as to cause as little wear and tear upon the belt as the smooth surface of the belt itself. You will observe that I have here for your inspection samples of piecings which I have made myself showing the usual mill piecing as adopted in cotton factories. I have also samples showing you the piecings as they should be constructed. Between the making of the first and the making of the second there is but very little extra work necessary, and it is therefore to the interests of every buyer of belting that he should insist upon the piecings being made in such a way as to increase the life of the belt and its usefulness. All examples now shown you are fair specimens of a butt piecing and a lap piecing, in fact they are much better than the ordinary belt piecings of their kind as we find them in Indian Mills. We shall now test them in the Belt Testing Machine which we have designed, and the results you will be able to know for yourselves. The butt piecing you will see has broken at just over 900 lbs. while the lap piecing has failed at 1800 lbs.

The results you will see show that a carefully constructed lap piecing must greatly increase the life of a belt, and in doing so it must reduce the everyday cost of working of the mill, and it is therefore one of the many important points which require careful attention from the overlookers and managers in charge. The samples of belting which you have now before you for your inspection, are produced from the best known belting manufacturers in England, and any one who wishes samples can have them supplied on application. No names of manufacturers will be given nor any special information relating to the relative test of the beltings which we have now under inspection, but I would strongly recommend every student who wishes to increase his knowledge in the direction of mill economy, to make a thorough study of all kinds of beltings, as well as other stores, and this can easily be done by careful experience from actual working tests as well as from microscopic inspection of the different leathers which are placed upon the market. Before closing I wish to draw your attention to the fact that leather beltings are now being made in India. Idian leather and specially Cawnpore leather, has been for some time favourably known, but further study of this important section of the leather industry will be left over till a future lecture.

FLORILINE !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, which moves all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

TRANSFER OF A CRIMINAL CASE FROM NASIK DISTRICT.

IN RE BULA KALAN, ALIAS BAGODU BHIVABA.

THE application for transfer arose under these circumstances. In May 1898, Raghunath K. Gharpure instituted criminal proceedings against Babya Trimbak Pardeshi under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code, for having dishonestly received stolen property, and a pony knowing it to be stolen. The offence was alleged to have been committed at Bhivandi, in the Thana District, in September 1897. The case against the accused Babya Trimbak was tried summarily at Nasik by Rao Saheb C. R. Hardikar, First Class Magistrate, at Nasik. The accused was acquitted and the pony was returned to the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty, and stated that he purchased the pony in question at Bhivandi for Rs. 18 from Kashirao Gurav in open market. In the police search the pony was found with Babya and not with Bula Kalan. Babya was a servant of Bula Kalan before, two years ago. The material part of the learned magistrate's judgment runs thus : "There is no evidence to prove that the accused stole the pony or bought it, knowing it to be stolen. The pony belongs to the complainant and was stolen, but it must be appears, bought by Bula Kalan. The papers, too, show that, and the complainant says so. It appears this Bula is a well-to-do man, and with the assistance of the Bhivandi Police, he has contrived to send this poor accused to be prosecuted. The evidence of Bhai Kasar for the prosecution shows what was plotted. Now the evidence for the defence does not support either the accused or Bhai Kasar. The court is convinced that the accused is simply sent to bear the consequences of the guilt of Bula Kalan, with an attempt for his rescue. Bula must be prosecuted if at all anybody is to be prosecuted, and the conduct of the Bhivandi Police appears very suspicious. The accused was called on to produce evidence to show how the plot was contrived."

It was alleged on behalf of the present petitioner on the strength of affidavits, that the learned Magistrate, at the conclusion of the trial of the case against Babya said in open court that a warrant was issued against Bula Kalan, and that the magistrate asked the complainant to institute a complaint against Bula Kalan, which the complainant did forthwith. That warrant and the complaint are pending against the present petitioner. According to the complaint the alleged offence under section 411 I. P. C. was committed by the present accused, petitioner Bula, at Bhivandi. He alleged that all his witnesses and those of the complainant were inhabitants of Bhivandi. The witnesses of the complaint in the case against Babya, who were from Nasik, were only to prove the fact of ownership of the pony by the complainant. The petitioner had, on 1st October 1898, given to the Government Pleader, under section 526, clause 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it was made.

On the application coming on before their Lordships on 14th October 1898, the pititioner was represented by Mr. Anderson, with Mr. T. R. Kotval. Their Lordships issued notice to the complainant, and to the trying Magistrate, through the District Magistrate. The trying Magistrate put in an affidavit exploring many fully the facts and conclusions he had arrived at against Bula Kalan and the Bhivandi police. The learned Magistrate further stated as follows : "When judgment was pronounced (in Babya's case) the complainant said that though the theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property had been committed, nobody was punished, and then the court told him that he was at liberty to prosecute Bula Kalan if he liked. His statement in the case was also a sufficient ground for the court to [illegible] as the case stated summarily as a decided, hie expressing a wish to prosecute Bula complained. I have no objection whatever to the case being transferred. But from the circumstances explained above it would not do, in the ends of justice, to have the case tried at Bhivandi itself, &c.." The complainant also put in an affidavit in which he opposed the transfer to Bhivandi on the ground that the plague and plague rules prevailing and in force at Bhivandi and Kalyan, would deter his witnesses and himself from going there, and that the pony would be injured on the way from Nasik to Bhivandi, as it would have to be produced before the court trying the case. He raised no objection to the case being transferred from Mr. Hardiker, provided it was tried by a competent Magistrate at Nasik.

On the case coming on for final hearing the Government pleader appeared on behalf of the Magistrate. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Trimbak R. Kotval, appeared for the petitioner.

The grounds of transfer as urged in the application, and before their Lordships, for the petitioner were that the alleged receiving of stolen property was committed within the jurisdiction of the Bhivandi court, therefore the trial of the case should be there under Criminal Procedure Code, section 180, and illustration (6), and section 181, clause (3). That the Magistrate had formed an opinion against the petitioner, and that therefore a fair and impartial trial could not be had before the Magistrate. That an order of transfer would tend to the general convenience of the parties and witnesses. That an order of transfer was expedient for the ends of justice.

The Government Pleader urged that he was instructed to oppose the application of transfer on the ground that the granting of the transfer would cast a slur on the Magistracy.

Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that it meant nothing of the kind. There was no question of any slur on the Magistracy.

The Hon. Mr. Khare argued on the lines indicated by the affidavits, above set out, of the Magistrate, and the complaint.

Mr. Kotval, in addition to the grounds set out, commented on the affidavits and cited Bombay Government Gazette Part I., page 965.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said : It appears to us from a consideration of the facts of the case that an order of transfer under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code will tend to the general convenience of the witnesses on both sides. The only inconvenience that there is likely to arise is to the complainant. We, therefore, transfer the case to the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Bhivandi, provided that the accused, within one week from this date, executes a bond with sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the Magistrate at Nasik, conditioned that he will, if convicted, pay the costs of the complainant under Criminal Procedure Code, section 525, clause (5). If such bond is not executed within the above time, the present application will stand rejected.

THE BRUTAL MURDER BY A WOMAN.

AT an inquest held yesterday on view of the body of Joti Hurri, a Hindu who was found murdered in the room of a house at Oomercarry on Sunday morning last, Tulsi the mistress of the deceased who has been arrested on a charge of murder, made the following statement before the coroner and the jury of her own accord.—

My name is Tulsi. I am the wife of Heeroo Viram, who is in my village. I was born at the time of the first famine in my village. In the last famine my husband and I went to the village of the deceased to earn our livelihood and there my husband left me and I formed the acquaintance of the deceased, and lived with him for about six months in his village, and about five months ago he brought me to Bombay and we lived in our present house. I worked in a linseed godown and he sold salt. About two days ago my sister and her husband came to me and asked me to go with them to our native country, and not to remain with a man who was of a different caste. I asked deceased to let me go with my sister and her husband, but he refused, and because he refused I cut his throat. I caught him between my two thighs while he was asleep and stabbed him with a knife.

Q.—You have a piece of cloth on your nose. What is that for ?

A.—A police sepoy took me somewhere and my nose was sewed and the piece of cloth was put on it.

Q.—Why was the nose sewn ?

A.—Because it was cut.

Q.—Who cut it ?

A.—I cut it.

Q.—Why did you cut it ?

A.—Looking at the blood of the deceased I was afraid and I cut the nose.

The enquiry stands adjourned.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

To-night Professor Anderson will give his famous exhibition of the Nero's suspended coffin illustrated by the charming and accomplished Mdlle. Blanche, the marvellous clairvoyante and demonstrator of occult science. The fame of Professor Anderson's performance has preceded him to Bombay, where a cordial reception awaits him to-night. The exhibition is said to be unrivalled. In order to materially add to the attractions of this wonderful and popular entertainment, Professor Anderson has adopted the popular method of distributing, among the audience, without any charge, as a fine gold watch (warranted for 10 years), a large number of valuable and useful presents such diamond ring (genuine), elegant parlour organ (new model, playing 12 tunes), Lady's work baskets (fitted complete), fine opera glasses with case and strap, chairs, tables, wash-stand, elegant lamp, large family man's handsome watch, elegant lamp, large family album, parlour clock, silver-plated articles for the dining table, lady's work boxes, ornaments, purses of money, handsome rings and brooches for ladies and gentlemen, handsome painting in gilt frames. They will be given away in a fair and impartial manner by a committee selected by the audience.

RULES OF BICYCLE POLO.

(AS TEMPORARILY ADOPTED BY THE BALLYGUNGE CLUB, CALCUTTA.)

A REPRINT of these rules may be useful to Clubs and Gymkhanas who are thinking of introducing the new game up-country.

The ground, which should be of grass, is 120 yards by 60 yards. The goal flags are nine feet apart. The sticks (ordinary polo stick cut down), are about three feet in length, with heads 6 1-2 by 1 1-2. The ball is the ordinary polo ball.

1. To start the game, players take up their positions either mounted or dismounted 15 yards behind the centre line. The ball is then thrown into play by the Referee.

2. A ball in touch must be thrown in at once by the Referee at right-angles to the length of the ground and with sufficient force to reach the centre of the ground.

3. If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the opposite side, it shall be hit off by one of the side whose line it is from a spot as near as possible to where it crossed the line. None of the attacking side shall be within 20 yards of the back-line until the ball is hit off. If, however, the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the players whose line it is, they shall hit it off as near as possible to where it crossed the line, and all the defending side shall remain behind the ball until it is hit off, the attacking side being free to place themselves as they choose.

4. A goal is scored by the ball passing between the goal posts. If a ball is hit above the top of the goal posts, but on the opinion of the Referee through it shall be considered a goal.

5. A player may ride out an antagonist or interpose his bicycle before his antagonist so as to prevent the latter reaching the ball, but he may not cross another player in possession of the ball, excepting at such a distance as to avoid all possible risk of a collision.

Definition of "Crossing."—If two players are riding from different directions to hit the ball and a collision appears probable, then the player in possession of the ball, i. e., he who last hit the ball, or who is coming in the direction from which the ball was last hit—must be given way to.

In the case of both players riding in the same direction. A player when striking at the ball and facing his opponent's goal must not, either before or immediately after striking the ball, cross an imaginary line passing through the ball, from goal line to goal line at right-angles to the breadth of the ground if in so doing he would interfere in any way with an opponent.

Thus, if two players are riding in the same direction towards a goal the player not in possession of the ball may ride in a line at right-angles to the breadth of the ground next the spot where his opponent hits the ball and keep him off the goal and any attempt on the part of the player in possession of the ball to cross him without there being such a distance between them as to avoid all risk of a collision, or any attempt on the part of the player in possession of the ball to drive his opponent off that line when riding beside and not two lengths clear of him, should be considered a foul and the penalty of a free hit be given by the Referee.

6. It is allowed to hook an adversary's stick but neither under, through or across an adversary's bicycle.

7. No player who is offside shall hit the ball, or shall in any way prevent the opposite side from reaching to hitting the ball.

Definition of "Offside."—A player is offside when as the time of the ball being hit, he has no one of the opposite side between him and the adversaries goal line or behind that goal line and he is neither in possession of the ball nor behind one of his own side, who is in possession of the ball. The position of the players is to be considered at the time the ball was last hit, i. e., a player if one side when the ball was last hit remains on side until it is hit by the game, is not in the same, strike the ball or [illegible] ground or [illegible] stick being dropped, the player must [illegible] himself. No dismounted player is allowed to hit the ball.

9. A penalty hit can be claimed from a player who in the act of approaching the ball falls from his machine or puts his foot on the ground thereby interfering with the play of his adversary.

10. In all cases (except in starting the game and after a goal) a dismounted player must turn his machine away from the ball before mounting.

11. The penalty of the infringement of any of these rules is a free hit to the opposite side, from where the ball was when the infringement took place, none of the opposing side to be within 10 yards of the ball.

12. In the case of a foul (viz., infringement of Rules 5, 6 and 7) the side that has been fouled may claim the following penalty in place of the foregoing. That the side which caused the foul take the ball back and hit it off from behind their own goal line.

13. On the infringement of Rule 5, 6 or 7, the Referee shall stop the game without being appealed to.

14. A goal may be scored from a penalty hit.

15. Ends shall be changed after every goal, or if no goal has been obtained after each chucker, the length of each chucker shall be 20 minutes—three chuckers for a match with five minutes rest between each. The ball must go over and clear of the line to be out or to score a goal. If the ball be damaged, the Referee must stop the game and throw in a new ball at the place where it was broken and at right angles to the length of the ground.

16. The Referee's decision shall be final.

CRICKET.

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

THE above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday last, and resulted in an easy win for the home team. The visitors having won the toss elected to bat, but were all dismissed for a meagre total of 39 runs. Thanks to the fine bowling of Messrs. Bhandare and Patker. The home team scored 157 runs for three wickets down to which Messrs. Patker, Shinker and Telang contributed 50, 42, and 33 respectively by excellent cricket. The visitors in their 2nd innings fared much better, they having scored 103 runs for two wickets. Mr. Kanga, the renowned Parsee wicket-keeper, gave a fine exhibition of batting performance, having scored 43 runs. The following are the details :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA

First Innings			Second Innings	
M Banjana b L S Bhandare	2	b L S Bhandare.....	0	
K K Kharas b L S Bhandare	2	not out	4	
D D Kanga b L S Bhandare	12	c Soneji b L S Bhandare	43	
Nayagamwala c Bhandare b L B Patkar	0	did not bat		
H F Commissariatewala run out	10	did not bat		
H B Balsara b L S Bhandare.	2

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

ENQUIRY AT ALLAHABAD.

The formal and public inquiry into the imputations of misbehaviour made against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was opened on Monday at Allahabad. The Commission is composed of Mr. Galbraith, C.S., and Mr. Rustomjee, C.S., The Officiating Legal Remembrancer, N.-W.P. and Oudh, assisted by Mr. Durga Charan, appeased to prosecute. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Pundit Baldeo Ram, and Kunwar Parmanand, appeared for the defence. The Raja has been a judicial officer for about 15 years. The proceedings opened with the reading of the charges against the Raja, which were as follows :—

"I. That in and before the year 1897, he, contrary to his duty as a Judicial officer, employed Babu Lalit Mohan Sinha—

"(1) To write judgments for him which he was bound to write himself.

"(2) To write draft depositions from the police diaries in criminal cases to be used by the Raja as deposition taken by him of evidence given in Court.

"(3) To correct, amend and alter, such depositions according to the notes taken by the Raja in Court and make fair drafts of the same, which the Raja copied and placed in the records as original depositions taken by himself in Court.

"(4) And to translate from the Urdu record the examination of accused persons, which the Raja copied and placed in the records as an examination recorded by himself.

"(5) To draft official reports and letters which the Raja passed off as his own.

"II. That in and before the year 1893 he, contrary to his duty as a Judicial officer, employed Babu Satyagyan Chatterji" for the various duties specified in the sub-heads of charge No. I. except the last.

"III. That on the 19th June, 1898, he with intent to cause injury to Babu Satyagyan Chatterji falsely charged him with the offence of theft, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such charge." The Raja pleaded

NOT GUILTY TO ALL THE CHARGES.

Having read the Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, Nos. 355, 356, 364, and 367, on which the charges are based, Mr. Gill gave the details of Raja Chitpal Singh's services from the Official History of Gazetted Officers. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner on December 12th, 1881, and was in Gonda in that capacity from 15th July, 1889, to 9th December, 1890. Subsequently he was posted to Fyzabad and then transferred to Unao as Joint Magistrate, 1st Grade, on November 10th, 1894. He officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Unao from 1st March to 12th November, 1895, when he was transferred to Ghazipur as Joint Magistrate, where he is now stationed. Proceeding to outline the evidence to be offered, Mr. Gill said that the Raja had admitted that both Lalit Mohan and Satyagyan Chatterji were in his employ as secretaries. In the theft case, the subject of the third charge, the Raja stated that Satyagyan Chatterji was employed by him to assist him in his private correspondence and correspondence connected with litigation about the Bahlolpur case in which the Raja was engaged. The Raja was claimant for an estate in Oudh, known as the Bahlolpur estate. The suit was instituted some years back, and the Raja's appeal before the Judicial Commissioner was dismissed in October last. Both Lalit Mohan and Satyagyan Chatterji would depose that their work for the appellant was far different from that usually performed by private secretaries, and that they did in fact perform nearly all the work that devolved upon the Raja as a judicial officer. It was apparently

THE RAJA'S CUSTOM

except in occasional simple cases not to record the evidence in full in court or to write judgments himself. In police cases he used to take the police papers home; they were read to one of the two private secretaries by the Raja's confidential clerk, and Lalit Mohan or Satyagyan Chatterji used to prepare draft depositions on slips of paper. These slips the Raja used to take to court, and he used to refer to them in taking down the statements of Witnesses. The Raja took home the depositions and they were put into proper form by the secretaries and faired out by the Raja, and the fair copy was again corrected by the secretaries. In cases not sent up by the police, the Raja made notes as well as he could and these were dealt with by the secretaries in the manner described. The judgments in all but unimportant cases were drafted by the secretaries, faired out by the Raja, and, after correction by the secretaries, delivered by the Raja as his own judgments. Statements of accused persons were not taken down by the Raja in conformity with Section 364 (3), but his secretaries used to translate the vernacular record of the statements recorded under Section 364 (1), and the Raja fair copied these translations and they were placed on the record as memoranda made in accordance with Section 364 (3). This was apparently the course followed when the statement was a lengthy one. In simple cases the Raja would make long notes of the substance of the statements, which could be put into proper form by the secretaries and faired out by the Raja. Lalit Mohan and Satyagyan Chatterji would both be placed in the witness box and would give evidence in detail as to the work they performed for the Raja. Several pleaders and mukhtars would depose that when practising before the Raja they noticed that as he took down depositions he had

SLIPS OF PAPER ON THE TABLE

to which he would refer before recording a witness's statement. Safaraz Ali, who was the Raja's "pakar" when the latter was Assistant Commissioner at Unao, would depose that in heavy cases the Raja used to take notes of depositions, not on witness sheets but on slips of paper, that the Raja used to take the record home and when he returned it the witnesses' depositions were written out on the witness sheets. Other officials would depose that it was the constant practise of the Raja to take records home, and to reserve judgment, and also that he was in the habit of taking police papers home before hearing the *chilans*. It would be stated that though the Raja was unable to read police diaries with ease he never employed the court head-constable to read them for him. This it was submitted bore out the secretaries' statements that the police diaries were brought home to be read not to the Raja but to the secretaries, and under these circumstances it was natural the head-constable was not employed to read them. M. Abdul Hamid, pleader, would state that more than a year ago, long before there was any difference between the Raja and Satyagyan Chatterji the latter consulted him about a peculiar case and explained that he used to help the Raja in his Court-work and he was afraid that if he appeared in Court in this case it would become known that he was helping the Raja. The documentary evidence was of a peculiar kind. The preliminary inquiry into the case was held by Mr. Roberts, Commissioner of Benares, and the speaker (Mr. Gill) at the end of September and the beginning of October. Lalit Mohan was first examined and after he had stated that he used to assist the Raja in his Court-work in the manner described, the question arose as to how this evidence could be corroborated. It occurred to Mr. Roberts that if Lalit Mohan's story was true he ought to be able to write from memory details of the facts of some of the cases in which he had written judgments. He was accordingly told to sit down at a table in the room and

WRITE FROM MEMORY THE FACTS

in as full detail as possible for as many cases as he could recall. He accordingly wrote 27 foolscap pages of abstracts of cases, which abstracts would be produced. The same course was followed with Satyagyan Chatterji with similar result. The abstracts were given to the Commissioner's "sheristadar" who went through the records and succeeded in tracing the records of most of the cases referred to in the abstracts. These records and abstracts would be placed before the Court, and it would be submitted that a comparison of abstracts and records would show conclusively that the former could only have been written by a person who had had occasion to study the records with very great care—not by persons who has private secretaries might have occasional access to the records of cases decided by the Raja. Mr. Roberts and speaker also examined a number of cases decided by the Raja, the records of which would be placed before the Court. The English portions of all these records in the opinion of the prosecution contained very valuable internal evidence in support of the allegations against the Raja. If these allegations were true they might expect that the hand writing would be that of a person making a careful copy and not writing at first hand: there would probably be occasional mistakes in copying; and there would be signs of the fair copy having been revised by another person than the copyist. These marks were observed in all the records to be placed before the Court. It was also to be observed that though the preliminary inquiry was made in consequence of the statement by Satyagyan Chatterji in the theft case that he had been in the habit of doing the Raja's official work that was not the first occasion on which similar allegations had been made. A year before the theft case, viz., in July, 1897, Lalit Mohan addressed a letter to the Collector of Ghazipur in which he stated that he was employed by the Raja on a salary of Rs. 100 a month to do "all the work connected with his office at home, including the writing of judgments, depositions, etc."

THESE ALLEGATIONS WERE CLEARLY INDEPENDENT

of those subsequently made by Satyagyan Chatterji. It was significant that no sooner had the letter been sent by Lalit Mohan to the Collector, then a series of letters threatening suits for money were received by [illegible]han. No action was taken by the senders [illegible]tices, and it might be reasonably concluded [illegible]re intended to deter him from taking [illegible]t the Raja. One of the letters purported [illegible]sent by the Raja's vernacular clerk. [illegible] the theft case, the subject of the [illegible]as obvious that if the substance of the first two charges were true the Raja's private secretaries must have had in their possession a quantity of papers connected with the work they were engaged on for the Raja, such as rough drafts of evidence and judgments, notes from the Raja about particular cases, and such like documents. Satyagyan Chatterji latterly worked at his own house, and all the papers connected with the work he did for the Raja were kept there. It was therefore obvious that in the event of a dispute between the Raja and the Secretary which would be likely to lead to a disclosure of the relations between them it would be a matter of the first importance for the Raja to destroy the incriminating evidence that would be afforded by the production of these papers. In April or May last a dispute did arise. The Raja went on privilege leave in April and was apparently of opinion that as Satyagyan did no work for him during that month he was not entitled to pay. The secretary took a different view, and

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM BECAME VERY STRAINED.

Satyagyan learned that the Raja had engaged a vakil to take his place, and made efforts to get the Raja to pay up, warning him that it was not safe to annoy his confidential clerk. A suit was threatened against the Raja for Rs. 189-10-9, and the Raja had thus reason to fear disclosures, and might be anxious to secure any compromising documents in his clerk's possession. On June 19th the Raja sent for the *kotwal* and stated that he suspected Babu Satyagyan of theft, and enumerated certain books and papers The *kotwal* took action the next morning, and collected all the books and papers found in the Babu's house and took them and the Babu to the Raja's bungalow. Eventually the case was dismissed, and the question was whether the Raja instituted proceedings in good faith. In July Mr. Roberts was on tour in Ghazipur and having heard of this case sent for the Raja, who admitted to him that he was not to recover any books or to punish Satyagyan Chatterji for stealing them that he instituted the charge of theft. He said it was to recover certain important paper connected with the Bahlolpur case. What these papers were the Raja *did not specify*. It was the prosecution would submit, clear that there were no such papers, and that the real object of the charge of theft was to get an opportunity of searching Satyagyan Chatterji's house and of securing incriminating documents.

Mr. Gill having stated that Mr. Durga Charan would examine the witnesses, Pandit Moti Lal objected that under Section 4 of Act 37, 1850, his friend was not competent to do this, as he had been appointed not by the Government of India but by the Local Government. He had no objection to his friend acting as junior to Mr. Gill, but he contended that the examination of all the witnesses could not be carried out by his friend Mr. Durga Charan, otherwise he would be conducting the case, which the section referred to expressly prohibited his doing.

Mr. Gill pointed out that Section 13 of the Act said that witnesses should be examined "by or on behalf of the prosecution."

The objection was overruled."

The evidence given on Monday was of a purely formal nature as the chief witness, Lalit Mohan, was absent owing to the serious illness of his son. Six witnesses were examined, of whom the first two, Mir Kadir Hussein, criminal record-keeper at Ghazipur, and Makut Behari Lal, revenue record-keeper at the same place, deposed to the genuineness of a number of records of which they had charge. The third witness, Babu Sive Prasad, B.A., "sheristadar" of the Commissioner of Benares, explained that he had picked out a number of records of which abstracts had been prepared under the circumstances described by Mr. Gill by Babu Lalit Mohan and Satyagyan Chatterji, the alleged private secretaries of the Raja. The judicial record-keeper of Unao gave similar evidence to that of the first two witnesses in regard to records he had taken from his record-room, and Hari Shanker, judicial clerk of Unao, gave evidence as to four files having been taken from his office. Zahir Uddin, record-keeper of Gonda identified some records put in from the Gonda District.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th November :—

TENDERS.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 10th November 1893, forwarding tenders for the supply of castings, chunam and sand, shingle and bricks during 1899, and saying that as regards—Castings—That four tenders have been received this year against two last year; that the lowest is that of Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons, who have lately started a Foundry at the Patent Slip, Mazagon. Chunam—That only one tender has been received the same as last year; that the tenderer, Mr. Adam Abba, has held this contract for many years, including the present one, and given satisfaction; that his rate is the same as that of the present contract and slightly higher than the current market rates at the time of advertising; and that since that time, however, owing to an increasing demand, the price has risen considerably, which, at the date of this letter, is about Rs. 92-12-0, or Rs. 5-4-0 per 500 c. ft., more than the tendered rate. Sand, shingle, and bricks—That one tender has been received this year against two last year; that the tenderer, Mr. Ghumajee Ballajee, has not himself held the contract, but that he was a partner with the late Mr. Baboot Jugganath, who often held the contract in former years; that he knows the quantities of the materials required, and is quite capable of carrying out the contract; that the rates are considerably higher than the current year's, the total amount being Rs. 915 more, and as there is at present a large and increasing demand for building materials and the prices are still rising; recommending that the tender be accepted.

Resolution.—Tenders as follows are accepted :—For castings—That of Messrs. Ralph Douse and Sons. For chunam—That of Mr. Adam Abba. For sand, shingle and bricks—That of Mr. Ghumajee Ballajee.

Read Trustees' Resolutions dated, respectively, 14th June and 11th October 1898. Read letter from Messrs. Gostling & Morris, dated 11th November 1898, submitting, for the approval of the Trustees, an amended ground plan and basement plan of the premises which their client, Mr. W. B. Green, proposes to erect at Apollo Bunder; saying, with regard to the plans and sections appoved by the trustees vide their Resolutions quoted above, that they, in consultation with their client, arrived at the conclusion that the building, as originally designed, would be too crowded, and that the servants' quarters would probably prove a nuisance owing to their close proximity to the main buildings, and that it was felt, therefore, that it would be wiser to sacrifice some of the building and leave a larger open space, especially on the west side; pointing out that as now designed the servants' quarters will be placed at the south-west corner of the plot, and the residential quarters on the upper stories will now consist of to flats instead of three as in the sanctioned drawings; that as regards, construction, thickness of walls, height of stories and general design there will be no change; that a complete set of designs, sections and upper floor plans will be submitted for sanction before the superstructure is commenced: requesting permission in the meantime to proceed with the foundations, that the general drawings for the superstructure can be submitted in about six weeks from date. Read letter from the Engineer, No. 3021—57, dated 15th November 1898, reporting that he has carefully examined the amended plan for Mr. Green's building submitted by the lessee's architects, pointing out that the principal differences from the plans sanctioned by Trustees, Resolution No. 310, dated 11th October 1898, are—(*a*) A smaller area of ground is built over, and consequently the garden or open ground is increased. (*b*) The plan of the building is now shown rectangular and will look better than the irregularly shaped building which was shown in the former drawings. (*c*) The cook and servants' rooms are placed at a greater distance from the living rooms on the upper floors, and remarking that all the above alterations are, in his opinion, improvements; that the depth of foundations and the thickness of the walls being the same as in the former plans, the same specification will hold good; and recommending that the plans be approved and that the lessee's architects be allowed to go on with foundations subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with.

Resolution.—Subject to the conditions referred to in Trustees' Resolution No. 193, dated 14th June 1898, the revised basement and ground plans are approved, and the foundations may be proceeded with. No part of the superstructure should be commenced until all the plans, elevations and sections have been approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—Letter from the Directors, Holland-Bombay Trading Co., Ld., dated 4th November 1898, saying that he has duly reported to his principals the content of trustees' letter No. 4672, dated 3rd idem, intimating that it is not practicable at present, having regard to the necessities of other trade, to set aside a site for another bulk oil installation, but adding that they are prepared to further consider the question if some definite scheme is placed before them.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 19th November 1898.	Total from 1st April to 11th November 1898.	For week ending 20th November 1897.	Total from 1st April to 14th November 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	604	10	513
" piloted out of harbour	16	616	21	5[illegible]
" transported	9	450	15	3[illegible]
" attended to	1	54	0	7[illegible]
" warped	0	43	1	3[illegible]

Colonel Sardar Muhammad Ismail Khan, Afghan Envoy with the Government of India, left Simla on Thursday, the 17th instant, on his way to Calcutta

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd November 1893 are published for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops is progressing and preparations for rabi crops continue. The supply of fodder is scare in Kohistan Kacho tract of the Johi Taluka and Deh Kohistan of the Tatta taluka. Prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Shikarpur.—The kharif crop being removed and threshed. Rabi sowings are begun. The fodder supply is supply is sufficient. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops is completed excepting that of rice. Threshing continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in six talukas. Crops are damaged by rats in Guni, Badin and Tando Bago. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the Guni taluka. A shock of earthquake was felt for a second in Badin.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings are progressing. The fodder supply is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are unchanged.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of kharif crops is completed. The rice crops are being harvested in Mirpur Khas, Khipro and Sanghar talukas. Rabi sowing continues in five talukas. The rabi crops in Umarkot are in fair condition. The cattle are in fair condition except in three talukas. The fodder supply is scarce in four talukas. A shock of earthquake was felt for five seconds in Umarkot.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 19th November 1898).—Sowing of wheat is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 21 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 12 seers, and of rice, seconds sort, 13 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif crops is completed. Standing crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. The fodder supply is plentiful. The price of bajri has fallen in Godhra from 17½ to 18 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 21st November 1898).—Reaping of rice, bavto, kodra and bajri is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition and the sowing of gram, wheat, sugarcane and tobacco is in progress in some places. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers, and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—Sowing of rabi crops is completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 16th, 17th, 20th and 21st, 3° warm on 18th, and 1° warm on 19th and 22nd. Vapour in air excessive on 18th and 20th; normal on all other days. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops is nearly over. Threshing of crops is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues in the Umbargaon petha. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. There was no change in the prices of food-grains.

Kolaba.—The rainfall during the week was 1 inch 77 cents at Panwel and 74 cents at Uran. Reaping of early crops is nearly completed and threshing is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops has commenced. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 34 tolas per rupee. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was some rain almost everywhere during the week, maximum 3 inches 91 cents at Venguria, minimum 5 cents at Dapoli :—total for the season 118 inches 93 cents at Ratnagiri, and in the talukas maximum 183 inches 84 cents at Mandangad, minimum 62 inches 85 cents at Devgad. Reaping of kharif crops completed. Sowing of summer crops is in progress in some places. The fodder supply is sufficient. The cattle are healthy except in parts of Rajapur and Ratnagiri talukas. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Shirpur taluka and Bhadgaon petha. Picking of cotton, reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains have fallen.

Nasik.—Reaping of kharif crops is still in progress. Rabi sowing is nearly completed. The standing crops are in condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There were no marked fluctuations in prices.

Ahmednagar.—The standing crops are in fair condition in parts and withering in others for want of rain. Reaping of bajri is completed and threshing is in progress. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 18 seers 14 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week measured 0 cents at Junnar; total for the season 24 inches 09 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 58 inches 94 cents at Mulshi, minimum 15 inches 10 cents at Dhond. The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops is almost at an end. Sowing of rabi crops still continues in the district. Want of rain is still felt in some parts of the district. The condition of cattle is good and fodder supply is sufficient. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari in the Dhond petha and in the Purandhar talukas. Jowari sold cheaper in the Bhimthadi, Maval, Indapur and Sirur talukas and bajri in the Dhond and Ambegaon pethas, and in the Bhimthadi, Indapur and Sirur talukas. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 37lbs., 33 lbs. and 20 lbs. respectively per rupee.

Sholapore.—The rainfall during the week measured 13 cents at Karmala :total for the season 33 inches 89 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 24 inches 56 cents at Pandharpur minimum 17 inches 95 cents at Malsiras. Young rabi and standing kharif crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Karmala and Sangola talukas: elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 25 seers per rupee.

Satara.—There was no rain during the week throughout the district. More rain is wanted. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—There was very light rain in part of the district during the week. The fall measured 2 cents at Bijapur, and in talukas maximum 87 cents at Sindgi, minimum 20 cents at Bagalkot; total for the season at Bijapur 23 inches 8 cents and in the district maximum 30 inches 14 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 21 inches 75 cents at Bagevadi. Reaping of bajri is in progress. The rabi crops are in good condition. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains are 25 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—The rainfall during the week was slight throughout the district, varying from 43 cents at Sampgaon to 1 inch 20 cents at Murgod. Rabi sowings are completed. Reaping of kharif crops has commenced. The condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle is good. The fodder, water and food supplies are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week throughout the district except at Bankapur. The fall measured 6 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 30 cents at Mundargi, minimum 1 cent at Kalghatgi: total for the season 34 inches 18 cents at Dharwar, and in the talukas maximum 37 inches 14 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 17 inches 2 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops has commenced. Sowing of rabi crops is nearly completed except at Navalgund, where it has now commenced. More rain is necessary in the Ron taluka. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 21 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—The rainfall during the week was 22 cents at Karwar, and in talukas maximum 65 cents at Siddapur, minimum 5 cents at Mundgod: total for the season 132 inches 28 cents at Karwar, and in talukas maximum 154 inches 54 cents at Ankola, minimum 46 inches at Mundgod. Rice harvest continues. Land is under preparation for second crop on coast. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in a few places.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week measured 8 cents: total for the season 16 inches 21 cents. Irrigation of wheat is in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 14 seers 25 tolas, 14 seers 60 tolas, 17 seers and 14 seers respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked fall in prices since last week.

Wadhwan.—Sowing of wheat and gram is in progress. Bajri sells at 16 seers and jowari at 19 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The agricultural stock and standing crops are in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Cotton capsules have dried up for want of dew in the Amreli division. The price of bajri is 35 lbs., of wheat 20 lbs., of rice, superior, 14 lbs., and of rice, inferior, 22 lbs. per British rupee.

In Lord Curzon's "Problems of the Far East" an allusion is made to "passing under the Caudine Forks." The *Chronicle* publishes the author's reply to a gentleman who criticised this well-known misusage of a well-known phrase: "No doubt you are quite accurate in your description of the ellipsis. But when one quotes common metaphors one has to quote them, errors and all, or else people accuse one of pedantry. You yourself in your letter succumb to an even more popular error, for you say, 'I beg to take exception,' which, of course, is not English at all. You mean, 'I beg (leave) to take exception' but in all deference to common usage you acquiesce in a form of speech which is really devoid either of sense or grammar. So we are all sinners together."

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is to be hoped that the Kaiser will not feel greatly disgusted when he learns that he is not the first Christian by any means to visit the Tomb of David, and that it is also exceedingly problematical if the "Sweet Singer of Israel" is really buried there. The so-called Tomp of David was originally a convent of Franciscan monks, who believed it to be the site of the Cœnaculum. The tradition which makes it the tomb of David is purely Moslem in its origin, and dates back only to the fifteenth century, when it was cleared of its Christian occupants and appropriated by the Mohammedans.

Simultaneously with the visit of the Kaiser to the Sultan, Dr. Belck, a German professor, was attacked and left for dead on Mount Sipan, by Hamidieh retainers of the Kurd Hussein Pasha Haidenli. The responsibility of Hussein Pasha for the outrage is regarded as undoubted. For anyone not under the Pasha's protection, travelling was dangerous, and the authorities were quite powerless. It is thought that the ambush was laid by a nephew of the Kurdish chief's and that the Kurds wished to murder the doctor because they thought he was the German Consul, and a sympathiser with the Armenians. The Sultan, as may be guessed, is deeply annoyed at the occurrence, and has given strict orders for the summary punishment of the guilty parties, and the payment of a large indemnity to Dr. Belck.

We have received the following: Mr. Rudyard Kipling passed several weeks at the Naval Manœuvres last year, and this year he extended his observations by means of a further cruise with the Channel Squadron. A series of articles by him, embodying his experiences on a British man-of-war, have been written for the "Morning Post." These articles, besides presenting in vivid language the writer's impressions of our fightoches ships with their guns and torpedoes, and of the sea in ever-varying moods, are enriched by character-sketches which promise to do for the Navy what Mr. Kipling has already done for the Army.

The Bishop of London's activities are many and various. To preside at a conference to discuss the best means of carrying on social and philanthorpic work is directly within his scope, and he has promised to take the chair at the meeting which has been arranged for this purpose in King's College on November 21. The promised discussion should attract the principal workers from all the London settlements. But the title of the paper which is to be read by Professor Hewins is at first sigh rather alarming. A conference to discuss "The Relation of Scientific Training in Economics to Social and Philanthropic Work" is not altogether inviting. What it means is clear enough after a little thought, but if Toynbee Hall were to label its educational courses and lectures in this style, it would produce quite a panic in the East End.

The admission of Lord Kitchener to the honorary freedom of the City will add one more to the long list of military men whom the City of London has honoured. During the present reign ten Major-Generals, three Lieutenant-Generals, two Generals, one Field-Marshal, and one Commander-in-Chief have received the freedom, as well as a few naval officers—three Admirals, one Commodore, and one Captain. Many of the number attained higher rank after their admission to the freedom of the City, but the above refers to their rank at the time when the freedom was conferred upon them. This list includes, amongst others, such names as Lord Seaton, Sir Charles Napier, Lord Hardinge, Lord Lyons, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir James Outram, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord Roberts, and Lord Wolseley.

The Mayor of Beverley, who was lately entertained, along with other Mayors and Provosts, by the Lord Mayor of London, has been recording his impressions in the "Beverley Independent" : "The dancing (the Mayor remarks) calls for little comment : it was neither better nor worse than we are accustomed to in our provincial assemblies ; that is to say it was mostly bad. I have often wondered what may be the explanation of the deterioration of the dance. The waltz excepted, it has developed into an exercise little better than a "romp" ; the "art" of dancing seems lost ; step, tune, and rhythm are alike ignored. He who used the phrase "poetry of motion" knew nothing of ball-room dancing as it is now done. Between the ball-room and the football field there seems little now to choose ; the risk of injury is, I think, rather greater in the former. But surely Mr. Turvydrop survives, and will have some answer to this ?

The "Commonwealth," like "Goodwill," is this month down on Mr. Kensit. It says : "Truth" has done a good work in its tremendous exposure of Kensit—the man and his methods. It is impossible to believe that any religious party can consent to work with sordid and reckless means of this type. A cause that uses foul weapons seals its own doom. The exposure has opened the eyes of the Press to the character of the movement that they had been tempted to support." Our contemporary, by the way, says that the "ecclesiastical crisis" has been largely worked up by the Liberal papers. "The real truth is that the Liberation Society had long before decided on an autumn campaign, and Sir W. Harcourt's speech was to inaugurate it."

Canon Scott Holland in the same paper writes in defence of "Bishops' Palaces and Bishops' Incomes." Here is one extract : I defy a bishop to save for himself out of the Church's wealth of which he is in temporary charge. Nor can he afford, as things stand, to feast on very fat things, while he is in office. Episcopal palaces are splendid, are beautiful, from their historical and architectural associations ; but I have never been in one that suggested luxury. The episcopal tabel is a very simple affair. You find the Apostolic men eating their boiled mutton and potatoes like the rest of us, with rice pudding and a tart to follow. No Babylonian revels, these ! No suggestion of Sardanapalus in the humble tapioca or apple dumpling ! It is the ordinary meal of the average family man. It is, certainly, a long way below the standard of living in most country houses. As for the bishops themselves, they are, we are told, "a very meek race of men, who are overcome with apologies for living in so large a house, and are dreadfully ashamed of being caught in any act of pomp. The poor Bishop of Durham enters his carriage, it is rumoured, as if it were a hearse, in his despair at finding himself forced to keep a coachman and a pair of horses."

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., in his letter to the New York "Independent," confesses to a sense of profound disappointment at the want of public interest with which the Czars proposal has been received in England. He says that so far it has made no vital impression :

"We are in sadly in want of some strong commanding voice to speak out for a peace policy in England," says Mr. McCarthy ; "we have no one now who even tries to play the part which was once performed by Cobden and Bright ; nor have I heard that from the pulpits of England has come any general appeal in favour of a policy of peace. The idea seems to have gone out of fashion somehow ; and I am strongly inclined to believe that the Minister who first gets us into a war with some foreign Power will be, for a time at least, the most popular Minister England has lately known. Mr. McCarthy thinks England would have done a wise and great thing by giving a cordial and universal welcome to the proposal of the Czar, and by setting about earnestly with heart and brain to make the scheme for general peace as far as possible a reality."

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COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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(the Original),

Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest" ; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils : easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE D LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895 :—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897 :—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil ; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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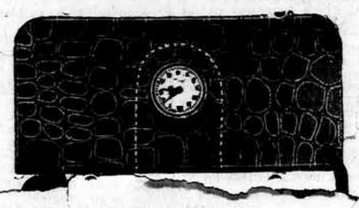

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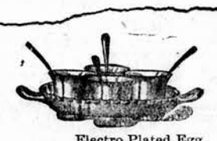

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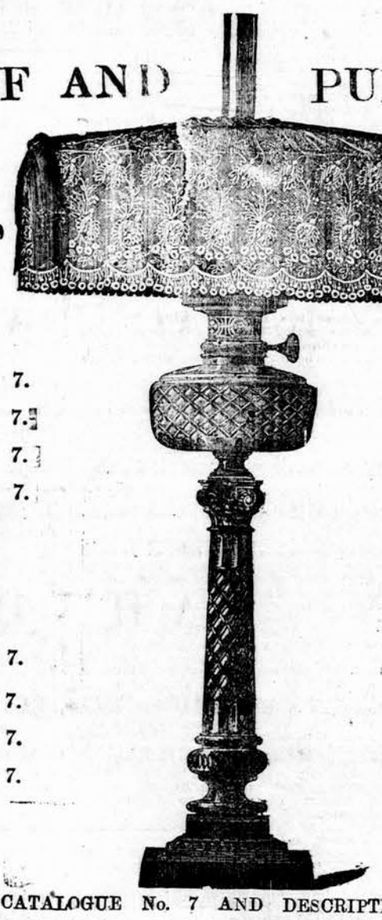

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